

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

NO. 17

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York.....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia.....	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	4.40
Washington.....	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....

	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville.....	.....	8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport.....	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millersburg.....	.....	9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown.....	.....	9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Millin.....	4.37	10.00	12.33	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown.....	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown.....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton.....	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union.....	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.....	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon.....	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg.....	6.21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham.....	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.....	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
Pittsburg.....	3.10	8.00	.....	1.00	4.30	.....
Altoona.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05	.....
Bellwood.....	7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19	.....
Tyrone.....	7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33	.....
Birmingham.....	7.53	g	2.50	6.42	.....	.....
Petersburg.....	8.17	.....	3.15	7.06	.....	.....
Huntingdon.....	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12	.....
Mapleton.....	8.47	.....	3.48	7.35	.....	.....
Mt. Union.....	8.53	.....	3.59	7.41	10.32	.....
N. Hamilton.....	8.58	.....	4.02	7.46	.....	.....
McVeytown.....	9.15	.....	4.23	8.04	.....	.....
Lewistown.....	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16	.....
Millin.....	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37	.....
Port Royal.....	9.59	.....	5.20	8.52	.....	.....
Thompsontown.....	10.14	.....	5.38	9.07	.....	.....
Millersburg.....	10.22	.....	5.48	9.16	.....	.....
Newport.....	10.32	.....	6.00	9.26	.....	.....
Duncannon.....	10.54	.....	6.26	9.50	.....	.....
Marysville.....	11.07	.....	6.42	10.04	.....	.....
Rockville.....	11.12	.....	6.48	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg.....	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00	.....

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40	.....
Washington.....	1.25	*4.10	7.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scottdale 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH.			SOUTH.		
No. 1	No. 2	Mixed	No. 1	No. 2	Mixed
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 12	8 48	6 30	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	11 44	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	11 51	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35 a. m., Cocks 7.47, Cocks 7.59, Sallito 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cocks 5.13, Cocks 5.25, Sallito 5.45, Three Springs 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Sallito 7.24, Cocks 7.59, Cocks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Sallito 6.01, Cocks 6.44, Cocks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra (Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Sallito 12.53, Cocks 1.36, Cocks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra (Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cocks 3.20, Cocks 3.32, Sallito 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.			EAST.		
No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	No. 11	No. 13	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05	
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12	
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20	
5 41	9 41	*Locke Valley	9 24	5 24	
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30	
		Stair			
		A Goshorn L			

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

THE ARMY WORM.

Suggestions for Preventing Invasion.

Inasmuch as numerous reports have within the last few days reached the Department of Agriculture, from various sections of the State asking information as to the best method of dealing with the army worm, entomologically known as *Leucania unipuncta*, the following suggestions are offered as a means that may be used in combating this pest:

The fully developed worm is a little over an inch long, of a gray or dingy black color with black stripes and narrow lines of white on back, and the under surface is of a more or less greenish color; the head is smooth and yellowish, with two black lines running from top to mouth. It has sixteen legs, and those from the middle of the body are each marked with a shining black or blackish band.

The worms when disturbed curl themselves up like "cut worms," and drop to the ground. They complete their growth in about one month, at the end of which period they burrow into the ground and each caterpillar changes to a brown pupa, from which in two or three weeks the moth emerges. The female moth is said to lay about 750 minute and white eggs, and these hatch in from eight to ten days.

TO PREVENT THEIR SPREAD.

The best authorities recommend the mowing of a wide swath around the invaded field, then plow a deep furrow with the straight side toward the part to be protected, and at intervals of a few feet make holes with a crowbar, or dig small pits into which the worms entrapped in the ditch will fall.

Where the number of worms is very great and the ditch becomes partially filled, plow a second furrow, throwing the earth over into the first furrow, thus covering up the worms and providing a second line of defense.

Some authorities recommend the use of kerosene sprinkled over the worms entrapped in the ditch and thereby destroy them; others use a light covering of straw which is set on fire, and accomplish the same result.

It is also recommended that ordinary fence boards be set up on edge, end to end, across their path, and then apply a coating of tar or kerosene to this wooden barrier, which checks their progress. Some entomologists recommend spraying of the grass ahead of the worms with Paris green, thus poisoning the forage on which they subsist. For this purpose one pound of Paris green to 150 to 200 gallons of water is a proper proportion.

The most effective method seems to be the constructing of a ditch with the plow as above stated, cutting the side next to the part to be protected perpendicular, and then attending to the destruction of the worms as they are entrapped in the ditch.

B. H. WARREN, M. D., Zoologist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Noble Sentiments.

Nearly fifty years ago a distinguished general wrote the following advice to his son, and the words are truly words of wisdom which everybody's son should bear in mind:

"You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you should mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly, but firmly, with your classmates, and you will find it the policy which wears the best. Above all, do not appear in others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor."

A Black Town.

Not the town but the people. The town is on an island in the Mississippi River, just above Memphis. The island is owned by a negro planter. Elmer Judson, this negro, the son of a wealthy white planter, contested his father's will, and the court duly allowed him a part of the property. The island is eleven miles long and eight wide. Judson, the town, has a population of about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, all of whom are black, and no white person is allowed to come there except as a visitor. The town is well organized and governed, and Mr. Judson is an educated man with progressive ideas. He owns everything on the island, and most of the inhabitants are his tenants. He is justice of the peace, and is greatly interested in the welfare of his people. The town has several shops, stores, two churches and a school, and it would be hard to find a white town with a better record than this black town of Judson.

—Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. —Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Some people are never satisfied in this world, and seem to be always finding something to complain about. We heard of a farmer last week who, upon being congratulated on the excellent growing weather we are having, sighed and remarked, "Y-e-s, but these heavy crops are goin' to ruin the soil."—Ex.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Hearse Driver Meets Death at the Side of a Grave.

A scene of unprecedented horror was enacted at Baltimore, Md., during an electric storm recently, when a funeral cortege had drawn up to the entrance of the Sharp street cemetery at Mount Winans. It was the misfortune of the party to arrive at the cemetery entrance just as the worst storm of the season broke.

When the funeral procession arrived at the cemetery and had almost stopped at the side of the grave bearing the dead body of Mary Brown, a colored woman, a lightning bolt, which stunned all the members of the party, instantly killed William Alsup, who was driving the hearse, and started the horses drawing the hearse on a dead run. The deadly bolt at first stunned one of the horses, bringing him to his knees. He was but shocked, however, and being, like his mate, a fiery steed, the regaining of the feet was but the signal for a runaway.

Meantime the driver, already dead, sat bolt upright, the reins in his clenched hands, and there was presented to the horrified onlookers the ghastly sight of the mad-dened chargers, dashing over the narrow abodes of the silent dead, controlled only by the reins of a dead driver, and bearing within the somber vehicle a burden attesting the mortality of human flesh. The frightened horses, in their mad career, were thrown upon their haunches by a collision with one of the trees of the cemetery, and then the lifeless driver was hurled from his seat to the ground. The horses struggled to extract themselves, but before they could continue their mad career they were restrained by horror-stricken members of the funeral party.

Mr. Cleveland is the first President to accumulate an immense fortune while in office. Very many of the Presidents—Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Tyler, John Quincy Adams, Lincoln and Hayes went out of office much poorer than they went in; others of fine money-making abilities, like Washington and Jackson, would have been a great deal better off financially if they had stayed at home and managed their own affairs. The great majority of them—John Adams, Martin Van Buren, Polk, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Buchanan, Arthur and W. Harrison were prudent, fairly thrifty men, who lived inside of their salaries, had little appetite for money, but had small fortunes when they died. President Cleveland entered office a poor man and is now estimated to be worth more than \$1,000,000.

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain painted directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

\$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

The next of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's series of popular ten-day excursions to the seashore will leave Pittsburg on July 23.

The reason of the great favor in which these excursions are held is easy to see. The rate of \$10 for the round trip is phenomenally low, considering the distance and the high character of the service; the limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of the resorts. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any of them may be visited under these arrangements.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on the above-mentioned day at 8.55 A. M., and connect at Philadelphia with special train via the new Delaware River Bridge route, landing passengers at Atlantic City in twelve hours from Pittsburg; or passengers for Atlantic City may spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to destination by regular trains from Broad Street Station or Market Street Wharf the following day.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 P. M. from all stations at which they stop, and from stations from which regular connection is made with them. These trains have Pullman sleeping cars attached and arrive in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers may proceed to the shore on any regular train that day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Pittsburg.....	\$10.00	8.55 A. M.
East Liberty.....	10.00	9.05 "
Braddock.....	10.00	9.18 "
Irwin.....	10.00	9.38 "
Jeannette.....	10.00	9.50 "
Uniontown.....	10.00	6.58 "
Connellsville.....	10.00	7.32 "
Mt. Pleasant.....	10.00	7.10 "
Scottdale.....	10.00	7.54 "
Greensburg.....	10.00	10.00 "
Latrobe.....	10.00	10.15 "
Taerum.....	10.00	7.32 "
Natrona.....	10.00	7.37 "
Butler.....	10.00	6.25 "
Freeport.....	10.00	7.49 "
Leechburg.....	10.00	8.04 "
Paulton.....	10.00	8.21 "
Saltsburg.....	10.00	8.51 "
Indiana.....	10.00	8.50 "
Blairsville.....	10.00	9.22 "
Blairsville Intersection.....	10.00	10.37 "
Johnstown.....	9.25	11.10 "
Cresson.....	8.50	11.55 "
Martinsburg.....	8.00	10.25 "
Hollidaysburg.....	8.00	11.08 "
Altoona (stop for dinner) ..	8.00	12.50 P. M.
Bellwood.....	8.00	1.02 "
Bellefonte.....	7.25	10.09 A. M.
Clearfield.....	8.90	9.31 "
Philipsburg.....	8.35	10.14 "
Oseola.....	8.25	10.23 "
Tyrone.....	7.65	1.13 P. M.
Huntingdon.....	7.10	1.45 "
Bedford.....	8.50	9.30 A. M.
Mount Union.....	6.75	2.04 P. M.
Lewistown Junction.....	6.00	2.43 "
Millin.....	5.65	3.00 "
Newport.....	5.00	3.34 "
Duncannon.....	4.60	3.54 "
Philadelphia.....	Arrive	7.20 "

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Dog Days.

Friday, July 17, the dog days began and will last for six weeks. The dog days are so called from the fact that the rising of the dog star (Sirius) is, during the period beginning Friday, coincident with the rising of the sun. The extreme heat of this season of the year, although to us palpably the effect of the continued high position of the sun, was connected by the ancients with the appearance of the star in the morning. They considered the dog star as raging, and gave the time the appellation of the dog days. The liability of dogs to rabies in consequence of the heat of the season was connected with the same star, though there was nothing but accident in the collusion, and they butchered these animals without mercy. At Argos there was a festival expressly instituted for the killing of dogs during this season. By the procession of the equinoxes the heliacal rising of Sirius in the morning has been changed to the latter end of August, and in a few thousand years more it will take place in the depth of winter.

—Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

There is more water than land within the boundary lines of Greater New York.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the London Times, says that the demand for the franchise for women is dying out in the United States.

The bicycle, has come to the rescue of the good roads movement at this important juncture and bids fair to serve as a powerful stimulus in arousing public sentiment on this question.

It has been found that the policy adopted in the State prison of Michigan of allowing prisoners to have birds as pets, and to take care of them, is exerting a refining influence even in the case of hardened sinners.

The present military activity on the Nile much disturbs the crocodiles. Their numbers have already been thinned by the bustle of tourist traffic, and now the majority of the reptiles are retreating still further up stream.

Until a flower has played an important part in some great historical event, as did the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland, or until it has been surrounded by overwhelming sentiment through close and continued association with some distinguished and widely beloved man or woman, as was the case with the cornflower of Germany and the violet of France, it is idle to propose any flower as a National emblem.

A railroad man has compiled statistics which show that there is only one railroad passenger killed out of every 1,985,153 carried on the railways, and that for every 183,822 carried, only one is likely to be injured. He bases his calculations on the fatalities and casualties on railroads during the last twelve years. His figures show that a man's chances are such that he would have to travel 4,406,659 miles before getting hurt, and go 47,588,966 miles before being killed.

The Savannah, (Ga.) News remarks: "Even in a period not farther back than five or six years ago, it appeared that the South would continue to suffer indefinitely the consequences of a deeply seated prejudice and an ill will on the part of almost numberless individuals and journals whose main efforts seem to be exercised in keeping the tide of emigration turned or rather kept away from the South. Twenty-five years after the war it appeared still to be almost hopeless, this desire and effort to direct the attention of emigrants to our sunny and fertile land. But, presto! The long wished for change occurred, and from appearances now there is every reason to believe our hopes are nearing fruition. We have cause to be thankful that the influx of new citizens is far more desirable than those we would have received fifteen or twenty years ago. Then the great mass of comers would almost surely have been of that fresh, incongruous, un-Americanized element that would not, could not so readily fraternize with our native population. Now, after a restricted incoming of foreigners, it falls to our lot to be able to attract a far better class of settlers than we possibly could have induced to come a few years ago. Now we are getting a class that if not altogether American born, have been, we may say, thoroughly Americanized. There are few or none who speak other than the English tongue, few or none that have not led lives of steady industry, and so far as we know, are altogether free of all socialistic or communist doctrines or sentiments. We doubt if any country, at any time in recent history, has been more blessed in the character of its immigrants than in the present instance. It is the only class of new citizens that Georgia or any other Southern State has any need to influence to come. Only those are wanted who are able to buy and establish homesteads, and as a consequence have a deep and abiding interest in the maintenance of peaceful and good government. For the present, considering the progress of labor-saving machinery, we have no need of those whose only capital is their muscle. We have plenty of that kind. Surely, 'tis an ill wind that blows good to none.' We have cause to be thankful."

The British newspapers are not nearly so indignant at the idea of American interference in the Venezuelan question as they once were.

If the armies of Europe should march at an eight-mile gait, five abreast, fifteen inches apart, it would require nine and one-half days for them to pass a given point.

The financial statistics of the Union show at the Washington Treasury that the whole body of currency in round numbers comprises: Of paper, \$475,000,000; silver \$610,000,000; gold, \$612,000,000.

Interesting from an ethical point of view are the recently published statistics of India, which show one convicted criminal out of every 274 Europeans, one to 509 Asiatics, one to 709 native Christians, one to 1,361 Brahmans, and one to 3,787 Buddhists.

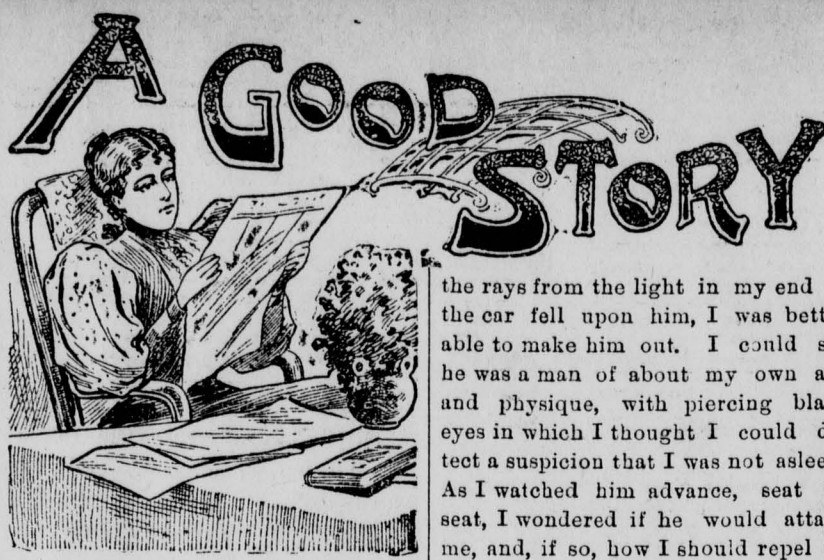
Thus far the use of the wheel by sound or fairly sound persons has chiefly been considered. Future papers from the same pen will deal with the uses of the wheel for invalids, as adjunctive to the surgeon's and the physician's care. These will, no doubt, be of at least equal interest, though inevitably they will trench upon more contentious ground.

Apropos of the scandal over dueling in Germany, an English paper relates that, a few days ago, a judge, trying a case of cowardly assault, stigmatized the conduct of one of the prisoners, who was a brother reserve officer, as "ungentlemanly," whereupon the culprit challenged him to a duel. Naturally, he promptly refused, and for refusing to fight with a prisoner whom he had tried the Military Court of Honor has removed the judge's name from the roll of officers.

Interesting exercises were held the other day in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chamber of Commerce, when the people of Knox County presented to the State of Tennessee a block of Tennessee marble, to be presented by Governor Turney to the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of erecting a monument at Lincoln, in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The presentation speech was made by K. Parker, of Knoxville, and was responded to, on behalf of the State, by Adjutant-General Sykes, of Nashville.

The working of the compulsory accident insurance in Germany is aptly illustrated, says the Literary Digest, by the case of the widows and orphans of the miners who perished in consequence of the explosion in the Kleophas pit, in upper Silesia. The state guarantees each widow twenty percent of her late husband's income. She further receives fifteen percent for each child, until the maximum of sixty percent is reached. As the company which owns the mine agrees to pay half as much again widows with three or more children receive ninety percent of their late husband's earnings. Childless widows must content themselves with thirty percent.

The Empress Dowager of China, recently dead, was purchased of her parents in childhood, after the Chinese manner, and probably represented to her first owner a money investment about equal to the cost here of a Thanksgiving turkey, remarks the New York Tribune. Destiny directed her way first as servitor and handmaid to the royal household, and her own cleverness and talent did the rest. For a generation before her death she was one of the most influential personages in China; not so much the power behind the throne as in front of it, for there was no concealment of the influence which she exerted in affairs of administration and policy. She was generally, but not always, an ally of Li Hung Chang, in sympathy with his ideas of progress and social reform, and had brains enough to appreciate his value. Nor was he undiminished of her own unusual qualities and endowments. With her death an important figure in Chinese politics passes from the stage and into history. It will declare of her that she was an extremely clever woman who, under equally propitious conditions, might have been as great a ruler as Elizabeth or Catherine.



A Fight With a Madman.

BY WILLIAM A. TAAFE.

I was traveling in a "mixed train" on a "jerkwater railroad" in California. These terms obtain in railway parlance. The train consisted of a motley and sinuous length of freight cars, with two passenger-cars bringing up the rear, one a smoker. I was in the latter, and it was night. At either end a fitful and flickering light faintly illuminated the extremities of the car and intensified the darkness of the rest of it. The only other occupant was a man at its further end, who sat directly under the light with his back toward me.

I had been smoking furiously for half an hour, trying to subdue the vexation caused by the irritating slowness of the train as it rattled wearily along. For lack of anything better to do, I pressed my face against the window-pane, and tried to decipher objects in the outside blackness through which we were moving. Ghosts of telegraph-poles flitted by in regular procession; the rails of a parallel track seemed to be racing with the train, and keeping up to it; occasional lights, few and far between, told when a farm-house was passed. This was neither exciting nor entertaining, and I turned from the dreariness without to that within. Then I noticed that the man at the further end had his arm thrown over the back of the seat, and his face was turned toward me.

The conductor, with his lantern on his arm, entered at this moment and proved a temporary diversion. Was the train late? Yes, but the time would be made up before we reached the terminus. We had a couple of freight cars to be dropped at the next station and a couple to take on, but the delay would be slight. The conductor walked the length of the car, returned, and went into the rear one. Gradually I began to nod. My cigar fell from my fingers, and I leaned sleepily over on my traveling bag beside me. I dozed for awhile until awakened by a jerk from the train. I looked ahead and saw my fellow-passenger. He still had his arm over the back of the seat, and he appeared to be gazing steadfastly in my direction. I noticed he was not in the same seat as before, but in one three or four nearer my end of the car. I was just wondering how long I had been asleep and how long he had been watching me when I saw him stealthily step into the aisle and sink into the next seat in my direction, his arm over its back and his face toward me as before. I was thoroughly awake and curious now, and a little uneasy to boot. He had gotten into the dark shadows of the car, and all I could discern was his form and the indistinct white disk of his face. Two minutes, and again a cat-like movement and change of seat. I leaned back, feigned sleep, and watched him through partly closed eyelids. This, however, seemed to reassure him, for he advanced two seats in quick succession. I counted the backs of the seats. He was still six away from me. For a moment I felt inclined to get up and leave the car. I would not have admitted that I was afraid, but there was something decidedly uncanny about the mysterious approach of the stranger in that darkened car, and I began to develop a rather healthy anxiety. Besides, I had forgotten my revolver when leaving home. Had the conductor entered I would have been grateful. Still I was determined to see what the man's object might be. As

the rays from the light in my end of the car fell upon him, I was better able to make him out. I could see he was a man of about my own age and physique, with piercing black eyes in which I thought I could detect a suspicion that I was not asleep. As I watched him advance, seat by seat, I wondered if he would attack me, and, if so, how I should repel it. My nerves are pretty good, but they were being sorely tried. Strange as it may seem, even during those critical moments, while I watched him as alertly as he did me, the monotonous rattle of the train got into my head and compelled me to keep note of its regular but unmusical time-beat:

Clack, clack, clickity-clack; click, click, clickity-click—he was but two seats away—clack, clack, clickity-clack—he was in the seat immediately in front of me, his face not three feet from my own—click, click, clackity—

I could stand it no longer; I opened my eyes and met his gaze. A long moment and then:

"Well?" from me.

"You are my brother William."

It was not a question but an affirmation, solemnly and slowly made.

"You are mistaken," I began, immeasurably relieved, "I—"

"You are my brother William," he repeated, fiercely, "and I shall punish you as you punished me."

At this juncture, without any accountable reason, he paused, as if listening intently, arose, and walked swiftly back to his seat at the extreme end of the car. Thereupon the door opened and the conductor stood beside him. At once he gave him a long and apparently animated recital. Several times he pointed to me.

The railway official came down the aisle, stopped, and looked at me curiously.

"Conductor," said I, "that man is a lunatic."

In a few words, I detailed the actions and the declaration of my fellow-passenger.

The conductor's expression of curiosity changed to one of amazement.

"Why," said he, "I have just been told you did all that yourself. Are you both lunatics?"

I was so astounded that I could think of nothing to say, and sat there looking at the conductor in an incomparably stupid way. That functionary studied me dubiously for awhile, glanced back at the other man, and then, evidently concluding we were both harmless, left the car.

The extraordinary passenger now remained passively in his seat, with his back toward me. In a short while the train stopped. I looked out, but could discover no railway station. A brakeman rushed by me and uncoupled the forward freight cars, which the engine pulled away to the station, a quarter of a mile distant, leaving the two passenger cars standing alone on the plain.

The man ahead did not move. I turned to my bag for a second to get a fresh cigar, and when I looked again my man had disappeared. I could not believe it possible for him to have left the car within that incredibly short space of time, and I arose quickly and started to go forward. Almost instantly a couple of bullets whizzed past my head and crashed through the glass door behind me. I was dazed for the moment, but two more shots and the falling of broken glass acted as a wonderful impetus, and I dropped to the floor behind the seats. The next shot shattered the lamp at the opposite end of the car. Another, and I was covered with glass from one above me. That the shooter was a good marksman there was no mistaking. After the lamps were demolished a perfect fusillade of shots ensued, the most of them apparently being directed at the door, to prevent my escape in that direction. I laid perfectly still and tried to think. It seemed a long time before I heard voices on the outside, as the excited passengers and train crew gathered around the car. None of them, of

course dared to enter it. I recognized the voice of the conductor as he said:

"We'll have to wait until they kill each other."

Some moments elapsed, and the firing became less frequent. I began to hope that the ammunition of my would-be murderer was about exhausted. Suddenly it occurred to me that the window might afford me an escape. Cautiously I reached my hand to the one above me, and felt for the catch on the sash. At this very moment my ankle was grasped by the maniac, who had crawled under the seats to me. I think it very possible that I cried out in terror when this happened. In a frenzy of despair I managed to tear myself loose from his grasp, struggled to my feet, threw myself under the seats on the opposite side of the aisle, and began to do some crawling myself. To my utter astonishment my antagonist rushed past me down the aisle. I heard the door slam, but did not know whether he had left the car, or whether he had merely employed a ruse. For several moments absolute stillness reigned, and I had just arrived at the conclusion that the madman had actually departed, when the door was pushed open and the whole interior of the car lit up by a locomotive head-light held by some one on the platform. Back of the light stood the conductor with a pointed rifle.

"Hands up!" he cried, loudly.

It was a remarkable request to make of a crazy man. I thought there could be no harm in obeying the command myself, and did so, half expecting to see the lunatic follow me. The rifle was brought to bear upon me, and a crowd pushed into the car, headed by the man himself who had created all the terror.

"There he is, friends!" he yelled. Seize him! Don't mind what he says. He'll tell you that I am the lunatic, but don't mind him. My God! what an escape I've had!"

The crowd bore down upon and overpowered me. My struggles only served to convince them that I was the madman.

But yet another surprise was in store for me:

"Here is his revolver," said the conductor, dramatically triumphant, picking up a pistol which was lying on the seat beside my bag, "and here are the exploded shells."

It was true; a handful of them was on the seat.

My bag was searched, but there was nothing in it to establish my identity. All my vociferous declarations and protestations went for naught. Fate seemed to side with my shrewd and cunning enemy, for at the terminus of the road the station-agent handed the conductor the following telegram:

CONDUCTOR OF NO. 7: John Williamson, lately released from asylum here as cured, is on your train. Gave me the slip. Will likely become violent. Have him arrested and return to asylum.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

Perhaps it was not remarkable, in view of these facts, that I was brought back on the next train, fettered and securely guarded. At the asylum, Mr. William Williamson, whom I resembled considerably, awaited me. But the lunatic who had outwitted me, and who had concocted, and almost successfully carried out a plan worthy of the keenest intellect, apparently yet finds his disordered mind good enough for all practical purposes. He has never been captured.—Argonaut.

New York's Fire Department.

Every city in the United States shows local pride in its firemen. Each claims that its department is one of the best (if not the best) in the country. The rivalry between some of the cities is at times quite amusing, and there is much discussion upon the merits of their own firemen; but New York City undoubtedly occupies today the enviable position of having, all things considered, the most thoroughly equipped and most efficient fire service in the world.

The apparatus is of the best. The horses, selected with care and judgment, are magnificent animals; and the men, picked from those thought to be best adapted for the work they must perform, are subjected to a most rigid physical examination before they are admitted to the service, and afterward trained in a school of instruction at Fire Headquarters that is complete in itself.—St. Nicholas.

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 26.

Lesson Text: "God's Promises to David," 2 Samuel vii. 4-16—Golden Text: Psalm lxxi., 1—Commentary.

4. "That night the word of the Lord came unto Nathan." David had a son called Nathan, in whose line was Mary, the mother of our Lord (II Sam. v., 14; Luke iii., 31), but this is another Nathan, who was a prophet in the time of David and is first mentioned in verse 2 of this chapter and afterward over twenty times in this book and in I Kings. The greatest thing about him was that he was a messenger for God. In verse 3, however, he seems to have given a message from himself which was not in accord with the mind of God. To be always under the control of the spirit of God, and speak only the words of God, and do only the things of God, is a life that was seen only in our Lord Jesus Christ.

5. "Go and tell my servant David, Thus saith the Lord." Again in verse 8 the Lord says, "My servant David," and in verses 19-21, 25-29, David speaks of himself ten times as "Thy servant." In Isa. xlii., 1, God says of His Son, "Behold My servant!" To be a whole hearted bond-servant of the Lord Jesus Christ is the highest position in the line of work for God that He can enjoy. As to fellowship and real communion, we are His friends, but as to service may we be true servants.

6. "I have not dwelt in any house since the time that I brought up the children of Israel out of Egypt." As David dwelt in his house of cedar and had rest from all his enemies he contrasted his surroundings with those of the ark of God dwelling in a tent and had it in his heart to build a house for the ark. Nathan's word, "Do all that is in thine heart, for the Lord is with thee," was very encouraging, but the Lord is now talking differently to David. The wisdom of the best of men is not always the wisdom of God, and many a work that looks good is not a part of God's plan, or if it is the time has not come for it.

7. "Spake I word with any of the tribes, saying, Why build ye not me an house of cedar?" It is not for the servant to suggest to his Lord what should or should not be done. The servant is to be "willing and obedient" and "ready to do whatsoever our Lord the King shall appoint" (Isa. l., 19; II Sam. xv., 15). If we thus hold ourselves, ready to walk in His ways, that is all He asks of us.

8. "I took thee from following the sheep to be ruler over my people, over Israel." It is well to remember whom we were and what we were when God called us. It is well to continue little in our own sight and never think anything of ourselves. When called to special service for God, we must bear in mind who calls us ("I took thee,"), and that He has in view for us some special work. In this case it was to be "ruler over Israel."

9. "And I was with thee and have cut off all thine enemies and have made thee a great name." See how God did everything, and every instrumentality was simply that which God saw fit to use. Whatever was done He was the doer of it (Gen. xxxix., 22). I rejoice to believe that God has a prepared life for each of His children, and a prepared service for every moment of that life (Eph. ii., 10), and if we are only willing and cheerfully subject to Him He will work it all out to a glorious consummation.

10. "Moreover, I will appoint a place for my people Israel and will plant them," etc. The fact that when they are thus planted they will move no more nor be afflicted any more is in perfect accord with many similar statements, such as Jer. xxxi., 38-40; xxxii., 41; Amos ix., 15, and still awaits fulfillment. All events which to us may seem and may be far in the future are to Him, who sees the end from the beginning, a present reality and are as sure of fulfillment, however unlikely it may seem, as if actually accomplished.

11. "Also the Lord telleth thee that—thou shalt make thee an house." The word "house" may signify a dwelling, whether tent, temple or palace; also a place containing anything, or one's family or posterity. The following verses show that here it means posterity and kingdom.

12. "I will set up thy seed after thee, and I will establish his kingdom." The Apostle Peter, filled with the Spirit, said on the day of Pentecost that God had sworn with an oath to David that of the fruit of his loins He would raise up Christ to sit on His throne (Acts ii., 30), and the next verse in Peter's sermon says He would be raised from the dead. To Abraham were promised the land and the prosperity as the stars and as the sand, and now to David are promised the kingdom, the throne and the king.

13. "He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of His kingdom forever." The church which is being now built together for a habitation of God, through the Spirit, upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets (see chapter iii., 5), Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone (Eph. ii., 20-22), is never called a kingdom, but is an elect company out of all Nations to rule with Him in His kingdom. The kingdom will have Israel, all righteous, for its center and Jerusalem, the throne of the Lord, for its capital (Isa. lx., 21; Jer. lvi., 17).

14. "If He commit iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men," etc. Bishop Horsley gives this reading: "When guilt is laid upon Him." And Dr. Clarke says, "In suffering for iniquity." Of Solomon it might be said, "If he commit iniquity," but not of Christ, and we have already proved from Peter's sermon that the seed referred to is Christ and not Solomon.

15. "But My mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took it from Saul." Whatever reference there may be here to Solomon it can only be as typical of Christ in the matter of the kingdom. David evidently understood it of some one in the far future. See the last clause of verse 19 and note these various readings. "This is the manner of the man who is God the Lord" (Luther). "And this is the law of the Lord," the Adam (Kennicott). "And this is the arrangement about the man" (Horsley). Stier's comment is: "Thou speakest of an eternal kingdom in which no man can be king. He must be God and man because He is to be My Son, and yet He is to be King for ever and ever, which belongs to God alone."

16. "Thy throne shall be established forever." Gabriel said to Mary that her Son should sit on the throne of His father David (Luke i., 32, 33), and this agrees with Isa. ix., 6, 7. See in verses 23, 24, of our lesson chapter the story of "the everlasting Nation." Read Jer. xxxi., 35-37, and be simple enough to believe that God means what He says. The only solution of the eastern question is the restoration of Israel and the return of their Messiah. See Isa. lxxi., 6, 7.—Lesson Helper.

No Bay State Sunday Excursions.

The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have denied the right of various railroad and steamboat companies to run Sunday excursions.

HERBERT'S VIEWS.

The Secretary of the Navy Says He Cannot Support the Chicago Ticket.

The first open bolt in the President's Cabinet occurred when Secretary Herbert, of the Navy Department, announced his intention of opposing the election of Bryan and Sewall.

"I cannot see," he said, "how any Democrat who believes in honest money and the integrity of the Government can support the ticket named at Chicago. I am not opposed so much to the nominees as I am to the platform. On that platform I couldn't support any nominees."

"I am speaking for myself now," he added, "and do not pretend to express the opinion of any one else. I do not know what views the President or the other members of the Cabinet may entertain on this question, but for myself I am willing to say that I am opposed to the platform from first to last. I hope to have the opportunity of casting my vote for a 'sound money' Democrat."

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

More Than \$100,000,000 in Excess of the Imports.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of June, 1896, and during the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

June, 1896, \$66,618,162; 1895, \$54,967,830. Twelve months ended June 30, 1896, \$882,519,229; 1895, \$807,538,165.

In June last the exports exceeded the imports by \$10,459,117. In June, 1895, the excess of import over exports was \$6,634,214. During the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was \$102,801,923, and the excess of the corresponding period of the preceding year was \$75,568,200.

UNDER DEATH WHEELS.

Trying to Save Horses From a Trolley Two Men Were Killed.

At Long Branch, N. J., a shocking accident occurred whereby two lives were lost. Workmen of the trolley line were repairing and improving the road close to the water works. A pair of horses attached to the cart carrying off the refuse of the track shed as a trolley car came along, and two men in charge, who sought to save the horses, were hung under the wheels and instantly killed. The horses were not hurt. The car was stopped at once and the horses dashed off. Under the motor were found the bodies of Augustus Chandler and James Sweeney, terribly mutilated.

HIS JEST COST TWO LIVES.

The Pony Beltart Tied the Girls to Ran Away.

Through a remarkable piece of carelessness on the part of a young man named Beltart, near Marshall, Minn., two girls were killed and a third seriously injured. Beltart was herding cattle near his home, and his two sisters and a niece, named Dunholland, went out where he was. He suggested some sort of a game and tied the girls with a rope, one end of which was tied to the saddle on his pony. A volley of laughter scared the pony, which ran away and choked to death Miss Dunholland and one of the Beltart girls. The other may recover from the injuries inflicted.

Iowa Republicans in Session.

Iowa, through its Republican State Convention in session at Des Moines, has reaffirmed its position in favor of the gold standard in the most pronounced manner. Congressmen Henderson, Dooliver, Hepburn, Lacey and Hager were in favor of sending out a long address to the voters of the State to tone down the St. Louis platform—smooth it over by words about bimetalism that would please the silver men. They failed to carry their point. The following State ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, G. L. Dobson; Auditor, C. G. McCarthy; Treasurer, John Herriott; Attorney-General Milton Remley; Judge of the Supreme Court, Scott M. Ladd; Railway Commissioner, E. A. Dawson.

South Dakota Populists.

The South Dakota Populist State Convention concluded at Huron one of the greatest gatherings that has ever been held in the State. The nominations were: For Congress, John E. Kelly, of Flandreau, and Freeman Knowles, of Deadwood. Governor, Andrew Lee, of Vermillion. Lieutenant-Governor, Percy Crothers, of Kingsbury; Secretary of State, J. W. Hardin and Superintendent of Public Instruction, Kate Taubman, of Aordeen. Seventeen delegates were chosen to the National Convention. The platform endorsed free silver and suggests Bryan as the most available free silver candidate for President.

Made Dumb by a Horse's Kick.

Harry Bitter's nine-year-old son has been rendered speechless as the result of the kick of a horse. The boy went to his father's barn in Salisbury, Penn., and loosened the horse, which was the oldest on the farm. When the animal got out it kicked and the hoof struck the lad on the back of the head. For some time the boy's life was despaired of, but now it is believed that he will recover, but he has entirely lost the power of speech.

Thirty-Five Thousand Divorces Illegal.

At Fort Scott, Kan., the Kansas Court of Appeals, all the Judges concurring, has declared ineffective the law under which divorces have been granted in Kansas for twenty-five years past. It is estimated that from 35,000 to 50,000 divorces are affected. The decision also affects property rights and the custody of children.

Army Worms on the March.

Millions of army worms struck a farm on Dover Neck, N. H. In a few hours they destroyed several acres of grain and corn. There is considerable excitement among the farmers over the appearance of the pest.

State Democracy Bolts.

The New York State Democracy, composed of the famous Anti-Snappers, who made Cleveland's nomination possible in 1892, bolted the Chicago platform and ticket, and branded both as un-Democratic.

Brazil and Great Britain.

A motion was made in the Brazilian House of Deputies to suspend diplomatic relations with Great Britain until the Trinidad incident should be settled. The Government opposed the motion.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The first annual convention of the National League of Colored Women was held at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Helen A. Cook, of Washington, President; re-elected; Mrs. J. Salome Yates, of Kansas City, Mo., Recording Secretary, and Miss Florence Barbour, of Virginia, Treasurer.

Though concessions must still be made on both sides, arbitration between this Government and Great Britain, especially with reference to the Venezuelan question, is practically assured.

In June, 1896, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by \$6,015,741, and during the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was \$80,521,237. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, was \$46,736,345.

Startling reports of the ravages of the army worm have been made to the Agricultural Department. The pests are particularly abundant in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Delegates to the Christian Endeavor Convention visited Mount Vernon and held services at the tomb of Washington.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	ct.
Cincinnati	53	26	.671	Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Baltimore	49	24	.662	Philadel.	35	41	.461
Cleveland	49	24	.662	W'shing'n	31	39	.443
Boston	42	32	.568	New York	31	41	.431
Chicago	45	36	.556	St. Louis	22	55	.286
Pittsburg	40	34	.541	Louisville	17	55	.236

Ex-Governor Joseph H. Williams, of Maine, died at his home in Augusta.

The Souvenir Sugar Refinery, three miles from Donaldsonville, La., was destroyed by fire. Several hundred barrels of sugar and many tanks of molasses were destroyed. The loss is about \$75,000. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

Miss Alice York, of Gray Ridge, N. Y., pursued a tramp, who had stolen her watch and pocketbook, on her wheel, overtook him, and made him give up her property at the point of a revolver.

A duel to the death was fought by Warren P. Rouse, a former well-known citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Nora Tanner at Anniston, Ala. Both are dead.

Three persons lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the barns of the Chicago City Railway Company: Frank Crosby, tow boy; W. L. Elwell, driver, and Patrick Marlin, conductor.

The east wing of the Second Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, Ohio, was shattered by an explosion of gunpowder. This was the fourth attempt within a week to blow up public buildings there, and the most successful one. William Lloyd was arrested on suspicion and narrowly escaped lynching.

Forest fires raged throughout the country north of Seattle, in Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed, and in numerous mining camps great damage is being done.

At Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the United States Court, Judge Laughlin sentenced James Addison Peralta-Reavis, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Peralta land grant case, to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5000.

The battleship Indiana, which has been at Lewes, Del., drilling the Pennsylvania naval reserves, returned to her anchorage, off Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

The bicycle parade at Long Branch, N. J., was a grand success, there being 1800 persons in line, and four times that many bicyclists along the avenues as spectators.

Frederick Steekel, a prominent business man of McKeesport, Penn., killed himself by shooting because he had been sued for slander by J. M. Skelly, another business man, whose credit Steekel was accused of injuring.

Frank Thomas, a farmer of Presque Isle, Me., blew his brains out with a rifle. He had just heard that the body of his wife, who died suddenly, had been exhumed in order to decide whether she had been poisoned.

Mrs. Foster, aged seventy-five, and her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, aged thirty-four, were instantly killed and a son of Mrs. Thompson was fatally injured in a runaway at Manton, Mich.

William Hamilton Gibson, author, artist and naturalist, died suddenly of apoplexy at his summer home, in Washington, Conn.

On the Saco Valley Railroad, at Crawford House, N. H., a train loaded with logs broke away and rushed down grade for a quarter of a mile like a shot. Engineer George Woodward jumped and was killed outright. Jack Murray, a brakeman, jumped, and was injured about the head so severely that he died.

Bridgeport, Conn., has a gas war on hand. A reduction of twenty-five cents per 1000 feet was made by one of the rival companies.

The resolutions adopted by the Iowa State Bimetallic Convention were long. After laying down the principles of silver, Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice-President were endorsed, and the State delegates were instructed to vote for them at St. Louis.

The New Jersey Republican State League Convention, composed of more than 1000 delegates, representing 500 clubs, met at Asbury Park in the Beach Auditorium.

Patrick Sheridan, Postmaster at Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home there, aged sixty-two years. He was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland at the beginning of the present Administration, succeeding S. S. Moore.

Twenty-five delegates composed the Kansas State Prohibition Convention at Topeka, which nominated a State ticket, headed with Horace Hurley for Governor.

Two companies of the Ohio National Guard pitched their tents around the works of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company, to preserve peace in that section of Cleveland. Striking hoisters made vicious attacks on non-union men. After many pitched battles had been fought the Mayor was forced to call out the troops.

Adolf Herschkopf, convicted in New York City of murder in the second degree by means of arson, was sentenced to life imprisonment in Sing Sing.

The Canadian yacht, the Glencairn, won the third and deciding race in Long Island Sound, off New York, of the half-rater series for the international challenge cup.

A farewell demonstration in honor of W. J. Bryan was held in Salem, Ill., the candidate's birthplace.

Lieber's brewery, the largest in Indiana, was almost completely burned. It is one of the syndicate, which is capitalized for \$2,000,000. The loss will reach \$500,000.

A large delegation of women from Cleveland visited Major McKinley at Canton, Ohio, to congratulate him on his nomination for the Presidency.

The Addicks wing of the Republican party in Delaware held its State Convention in Dover.

The Board of Health has condemned forty-two rear tenements in the populous sections of the east and west side of New York City.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Baltimore holds the record for stolen bases. The Philadelphia Club is hard up for pitchers.

The New Yorks have not won a straight series this season.

Clingman is reported as playing a great game at Louisville's third base.

In Brooklyn the pavilion is termed "second cabin" and the bleachers "steerage."

The Cleveland Club is looking for grounds on which to play Sunday games next season.

Boswell, the Columbus pitcher, does not play Sunday ball. His contract exempts him.

Umpire Keefe tended his resignation to President Young, and the latter accepted it.

Pitcher Figemeier, of Des Moines, Iowa, is credited with eighteen successive victories this season.

Dowd has been appointed manager of the St. Louis team to succeed Von der Ahe, who succeeded Connor.

Bradley has been re-elected captain of the Princeton team for next season. The team loses Gunster, Titus and Ward.

Jennings, of the Baltimores, is pushing Burkett, of Cleveland, hard for the batting championship of the League.

Pittsburg's share of the receipts for three games at St. Louis amounted to less than \$125, not enough to pay railroad fare.

Out of five times at bat in Chicago Delehanty, of Philadelphia, made one single and four home runs. And yet Chicago won.

Pitcher Foreman has been reinstated by the Pittsburg Club. Foreman missed a train recently and was fined \$50 and suspended.

The veteran second baseman, Quinn, has been released by St. Louis. He had plenty of offers, but finally signed a Baltimore contract.

O'Connor, of Cleveland, caught twelve straight games while Zimmer was laid off, and did not have an error or passed a ball in the dozen.

The disappearance of Brouters, released by Philadelphia, from the diamond takes away the last of the Big Four of the old Detroit team.

Manager Tebeau and the rest of the Cleveland team are undoubtedly encouraged in their actions on the ball field by lack of rebuke from the Cleveland press, as a whole.

The New York Club officially announces that money will not buy George Davis's release, and no other third baseman in the country will be accepted in exchange for him.

Bierbauer is laid up with a sprained ankle, which will keep him out of the game for a month. Pittsburg claimed Tecond Baseman Truby, of Chicago, and put him in Bierbauer's place.

Ehret, of Cincinnati, at present leads the pitchers of the National League. He has pitched in thirteen games and less than one run per game has been earned. To be exact, eleven runs were earned off the roseate-haired twirler in thirteen games.

It is astonishing to look over the list of the new material which was brought into the National League last spring and notice how small a part of it has been able to keep "in the swim." Every day one hears that some younger player has been released or that another has been loaned or farmed to a minor league club.

"The magnates will learn after a few weeks," said Cuppy, the Cleveland pitcher, "that it is impossible for any man to pitch a good ball and to keep his pivot foot tight on the ground. I can do it if any man in the League can, so the change will not hurt me any more than it does others. But the rule is foolish, and before long they will be glad to allow a pitcher to raise his foot as high as a ballet dancer."

CYCLING NOTES.

Ice cold milk should be avoided by cyclists oppressed by heat.

Avoid all sweetened drinks when riding. They serve only to increase your thirst.

An order has been issued in the District of Columbia forbidding the carrying of babies on bicycles.

At a conservative estimate, 2500 people in Atlanta, Ga., are riding now, and the number constantly increases.

One of the latest bicycle fashions in London is to attach a bunch of flowers to the front part of the machine.

It has been remarked that the value of a second hand wheel depends upon whether you are trying to sell it or buy it.

Wheelmen should be careful not to over-ride at this season of the year, or they will suffer consequences in the way of illness.

In some Berlin high schools special rooms have been opened for the storage of bicycles of those pupils who wish to use the wheel.

Mrs. A. E. Rhehart, an enthusiastic wheelwoman of Denver, Col., has achieved distinction by riding ten centuries in ten days.

The number of bicyclists in England is estimated at 1,500,000. In 1886 England had sixty-eight bicycle factories; to-day there are over 700.

When you take your bicycle to the seashore be sure to take a good oil rag and oil along with you for frequent rubbings of the bright parts of the wheel will be found necessary to counteract the effect of the sea air.

Roumanian bicyclists must have their names and addresses not only on their machine, but also on the glass of their lamps, so that they may be read at night. Cyclists in the streets of Bucharest must ride in single file.

A simple method in which to repair a puncture in a single tube tire, if it is not a difficult one, is to insert a nozzle to which a tube of cement can be attached in the puncture. Then turn the wheel until the puncture is at the lowest point, when a drop or two of cement must be injected. Immediately withdraw the nozzle, while the cement is still running, so that all sides of the puncture may be coated with cement. Wind on a half dozen turns of tire tape and inflate, still having the puncture down, in order to keep the cement over the puncture.

Bicycle Financing.

Some notion of the enormous amount of money invested in bicycle plants in England may be gleaned from the fact that during the past three months the public has been asked to subscribe no less than sixty million dollars to assist in the manufacture of wheels. No end of factories in which tubes, tires and appliances are made have been converted into joint stock companies, and the pages of the newspapers are blazoned every day with offerings of shares in similar enterprises.

Federated German Societies.

The seventeen German singing and social societies of St. Louis, Mo., have federated themselves into a single organization, with a membership of nearly 20,000.

Helps Russian Hebrews to Emigrate.

Baron Hirsch's widow has donated \$100,000 to promote the emigration of Russian Hebrews to Argentina.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

29 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been \$1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	22,674
Condensed milk, gals.	186
Cream, gals.	834

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras	15
Firsts	14
Thirds to seconds	13
State—Fancy	14
State—Fancy	14
Welsh tubs—Fancy	12
Western Im. Creamery	11
Western Dairy	10
Factory, firsts	10

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	6 1/2
Full cream, good to prime	6 1/4
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	5
Part skims, choice	5
Full skims	1

EGGS.

State & Penn.—Fresh	14
Jersey—Fancy	13
Western—Prime to choice	13
Southern—Best	11
Duck eggs, per doz.	11

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	1 1/2
Medium, 1895, choice	1 05
Pea, 1895, choice	1 05
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 05
White kidney, 1895, choice	1 20
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 15
Lima, Cal., 1895, 60 lbs.	1 75
Green peas, bbls.	72 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Blackberries, Jersey, per qt.	5
Raspberries, red, per pint	3
Plums, wild goose, per qt.	6
Peaches, Md., per basket	75
Watermelons, per 100	20 00
Muskmelons, per carrier	2 50
Gooseberries, per qt.	5
Cherries, per basket	50
Huckleberries, per qt.	5
Currants, per qt.	5
Apples, nearby, per bbl.	1 25
Grapes, Del., per case	2 25
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl.	3 50

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, per lb.	8
1895, common to fair	5
Pacific Coast, choice	7
Common to prime	6
Old odds, 1893	2 1/2

VEGETABLES.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. Jas. Y. Appleby is visiting friends in Harrisburg.

Albert Etnier, of Tyrone, Pa., was in town among friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Faust are spending some time at Cresson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. B. Moran, of Altoona, spent Sunday with B. F. Ewing's family.

A large number of our people spent Sunday in Lewistown visiting the encampment.

Miss Mertie Fields returned on Monday from a two-days' stay among friends in Huntingdon.

Miss Cora Douglas, who has been on the sick list for some time past, is convalescing slowly.

Your correspondent erred last week in giving the date of the M. E. Sunday school picnic on the 22nd inst., when it should have been the 29th inst.

The recent showers do not seem to have lowered the temperature very much, the thermometer registering from 90° to 95° with great regularity.

The Huntingdon base ball club came to this place on Saturday afternoon last to try conclusions with the local team. The game bade fair to be an interesting and exciting one but unfortunately when two and one-half innings had been completed a wrangle over a decision by the umpire took up the attention of both teams and the game was called—score 3 to 2 in favor of Huntingdon. A large crowd which had assembled was disappointed very much at the abrupt ending of the game.

SALTILLO.

Frank Hamilton is quite sick, owing to the removal of a tumor from his jaw.

D. F. Shope has built quite a handsome veranda to the front of his residence.

Geo. W. Cohill has been sick for a few days but is much improved at this writing.

C. B. Crum's new iron front store room is finished and is occupied by the proprietor.

C. B. Crum and son are away at Milwaukee, Wis., attending the B. Y. P. U. convention.

Miss Bessie Shope has returned to her home after having spent a term at Williamsport Seminary.

Miss Amanda Shope was taken suddenly ill at the Methodist church last Sunday night with heart trouble.

Walter Cornelius and wife paid a visit to Saltillo a few days ago. They looked well, and all were glad to see them.

Salonis Kimmel is building a candy shop and news stand for his son Newton. We wish him success in his new enterprise.

Quite a number of our little girls attended a picnic at Cole's Summit last Saturday through the invitation of Miss Iva Locke.

Mr. Brindle and wife have moved from Spruce Creek to Saltillo. We welcome them and are glad to know Saltillo ranks far above Spruce Creek in their estimation.

Mrs. C. C. Palmer and three children were visiting friends at Saltillo last week. They will spend a month in Fulton county before they return to their home at Clearfield.

D. E. McClain is erecting quite a comfortable residence on Railroad street.

Harper Fleming is having the foundation built for the erection of a handsome home on Main street.

W. E. Faulkender, wife and two children are visiting at the residence of Thomas Barber. It is said Mr. Faulkender will rebuild on the old foundation of his former home. We hope such is the case.

W. Oscar Henderson will be ordained to the ministry in the Baptist church at this place on Wednesday, July 29th. Mr. Henderson is a graduate of Theology and also a special graduate in history of doctrines, of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary of Louisville, Ky. He returned home on the 3d inst., after an absence of several years. Quite

a number of pastors and delegates from sister churches are expected to be present on the 29th to assist in the examination and ordination. We wish the Rev. Henderson all the success of a successful ministry.

LOCUST GROVE.

We are sorry to note that Mr. Stapleton's condition has not improved.

Amon Saylor and wife, of Todd, were guests of A. C. Greenland and wife on Sunday.

J. M. Stever removed his mill last week, from Raystown Branch to his own land here.

George Greenland and sister Flora visited O. M. Wright and wife, of Calvin, on Sunday.

Miss Priscilla Curfman has gone to Birmingham where she will likely spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Stahl, of Harrisburg, arrived in our valley and will spend the hot weather vacation at the residence of Wm. Stapleton.

Miss Annie Horton and Mrs. E. B. Greenland, of Todd township, spent Thursday with the latter's husband and his mother at their new home in our vicinity.

No campmeeting in Trough Creek this year. People will have to content themselves with picnics and festivals or attend Newton Hamilton or Walnut Grove as we are informed camp will not be held at Fairview.

We are sorry to say that Charles Corbin is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Charles is one of our most industrious young men and we hope in a short time will be free from this disagreeable companion.

The annual county examination was held at Cassville on the 15th. Twenty-four persons presented themselves for certificates. This being the largest class for some time does not look as if the people were uninterested in educational work.

THREE SPRINGS.

J. M. Cutshall, Esq., of Springfield township, was the guest of Allen Cutshall, Saturday and Sunday last.

H. C. Weight, who has been confined to his house with rheumatism the past week, is able to be at his post behind the counter again.

Sigel Ashman, one of Clay township's successful farmers, is making some improvements on his wagon shed and treating it with a fresh coat of paint.

Harry Hutton, salesman for Berringer, Chumway & Co., wholesale shoe dealers of Philadelphia, was registered at the Park House, Saturday and Sunday last.

Sigel Ashman left for Harrisburg on Monday last, where he will render his services as conferee in the Senatorial Conference.

C. C. Kerlin Esq., of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, was a welcome visitor to our town Saturday last. Mr. Kerlin has many friends in town who are glad to welcome him to their midst.

TROUGH CREEK.

From present indications Trough Creek valley will have more oats this season than has ever been grown in one season. This, if harvested in good condition, will go a great ways towards making up for the short hay crop, as bright oats straw comes next to hay as a coarse feed for any kind of stock.

Mrs. Oliver Swope is at Atlantic City having her son Ernest treated for stammering.

D. K. Coder, of Calvin, attended preaching at Pine Grove on Sunday.

George Saylor, of Cass township, visited friends about Colfax and attended preaching Sunday.

Prof. J. B. Boring and family, of Huntingdon, visited L. K. Smith's Sunday and heard Rev. McKenty deliver an extempore sermon at Pine Grove.

Amon Pheasant, a native of Trough Creek and resident of Huntingdon, has been spending a few days among old neighbors.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no other of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Trial Bottles at B.O'Connor & Son's.

Missionary Services.

A missionary service will be held in the M. E. church in this place next Sunday morning at 10.30. Following is the program:

Singing.
Scripture Lesson.....Psalm II.
Singing.
Prayer.
Recitation.....Ada Wilson.
(Singing, No. 930 in Hymnal.)
Do Missions Pay?.....Minerva Wilson.
Singing.
Questions on South America—To be answered by G. W. Wright, M. L. Rex, Harry Thompson, H. H. Swope, W. H. Brought.
Singing.
John and His Mite Box.....Jesse Swope.
The Banner of Missions.....Myrtle Wright.
Singing.
The Origin of Our Missionary Society—Myrtle Wise.
Singing.

Who Will Go?.....Harry Thompson.
Short Address by Pastor.
Collection.
Doxology and Benediction.

This service will be one of great interest and one from which great information may be derived. All are invited.

* *

A similar service will be held in the Mill Creek M. E. church on Sunday evening at 7.30. The program follows: (Singing, No. 930 in Hymnal.)
Scripture Lesson.....Psalm II.
Prayer.
Singing.

The Origin of Our Missionary Society.
Cassie Shingler.
Singing.
Polliwogs and Heathens.....Nora Hawn.
Singing.

Our Work in Africa and South America,
Fannie Isenberg.
Our Work in China.....S. A. Hughes.
Our Work in India.....Minnie Stell.
Our Work in Mexico.....John W. Tate.
Singing.

Recitation.....Harry Tate.
Children's Gifts.....Bertha Swiler.
Go or Give.....Mattie O'Connor.
Short Address by Pastor.
Collection.
Doxology and Benediction.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County—1896.

Mt. Union, July 13; Mapleton, 14; Cassville, 15; Chestnut Grove, 16; Broad Top City, 17; Entrioken, 18; Valley, 20; Marklesburg, 21; McConnells-town, 22; Hawn's, 23; Mill Creek, 24; Ardenheim, 25; Alexandria, 27; Franklinville, 28; Warrior's Mark, 29; Shaf-fersville, 30; Petersburg, 31; Neff's Mills, August 1; Saulsburg, 3; McAle-vey's Fort, 4; Cornpropst's Mills, 5; Centre Union, 6; Shirleysburg, 7; Orbisonia, 8; Three Springs, 10; Mad-densville, 11; Shade Gap, 12; Richvale, 13; Huntingdon, (Special) Aug. 28.

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin at 8.30 A.M.
2. The Secretary will kindly see that the room in which examination is to be held is open and in suitable condition for work.
3. Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own Co. Supt. before entering the class.
4. Strangers to the Superintendent will present a certificate as to good moral character.
5. It is requested that Directors be present and co-operate with the Superintendent.
6. All patrons and teachers interested in the work are cordially welcomed to the examinations; but it ought to be generally known that these are not places of amusement, consequently crowds should not gather for that purpose.

S. G. RUDY,

County Superintendent.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 9, 1896.

Keep Your Eye Peeled.

Counterfeit five dollar bills are in circulation. They are unlike any five dollar bills ever issued. They were made by "raising" the one dollar silver certificates of the series of 1891 and the work is very clumsy. The one word "one" in the centre is blotted with ink so that the final "E" is all that is discernible and the large figure 1 at the right end is changed to a figure five. On the back the large word "one" in the centre is changed to "five" and the large figure 1 at each end is changed to a V and a 5, one directly over the other. Whenever the words "one dollar" appear in small letters they are erased so as to be undiscernible. The bills are considerably torn and patched so as to disguise as far as possible the crude work of the counterfeiter.

—The Middletown, Pa., car works have passed into the hands of a receiver. The claims against the concern amount to over \$57,000. The value of the works is estimated at \$100,000; products on hands and contracts on the books at \$18,000. This is the third car works plant in Dauphin county to go into the hands of receivers.

FOR SALE.—One Winchester rifle, 35 calibre, 30-inch octagon barrel, set trigger, good as new, at a bargain. For information call at this office. 7-1-3t.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penna.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, eceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Gingham; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone line.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, Penn'a.

Great Reduction Sale.

(TWO DAYS ONLY.)

Friday and Saturday, July 24 and 25.

Beginning at 9 o'clock each morning.

It was not our intention to have another sale this summer but we bought a big lot of goods at a great bargain, in actual amount as below:

3626 yards of Brown Muslin at 44c per yard.
1809 " fine Bleached Muslin (no dressing).....64c "
2728 " best Blue Prints.....5c "
1021 " very good Ticking (no dressing).....10c "
417 " 9 by 4 Brown Sheetting.....15c "
A lot of Wash Goods, 10 and 12½c, reduced to.....5c "
" " 25c ".....10c "
" " 35c, 37c, ".....12½c "
" 1 wool Challies 18, 20, 22, 25c, reduced to.....12½c "
" all wool Dress Goods in black and colors.....\$1.00 to 50c "
22 Ladies' Jackets, \$3 to \$8, reduced to.....\$1.00
9 Children's Jackets, \$2.50, ".....75c
7 Ladies' Silk Wraps, \$10 to \$15.....\$3.50
25 good White Bed Quilts at 50c, 25 good White Bed Quilts at 75c.
All our Boys' and Girls' Blouse Shirt Waists, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, reduced to 25c.
A lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, \$1.25, new styles, 75c, and a lot of Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., at a heavy reduction. Positively no goods sold at the above prices until morning of the sale at 9 o'clock.

This Will Be One of the Most Popular Sales We Have Ever Had. Do Not Miss It.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices
in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S,

We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. \$3 to \$20

BLOUSE,

Ages 3 to 10 years, \$1 to \$4

JUNIOR,

Ages 3 to 7 years, \$1 to \$5

REEFER,

Ages 3 to 8 years, \$1.50 to \$6.00

CHILDREN'S,

Ages 5 to 15 years, \$1 to \$7.50

BOYS',

Ages 14 to 19 years, \$3 to \$12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades,
Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Dog days began last Friday.

—Philipsburg is to have a bicycle factory with a capital of \$30,000.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig, of Huntingdon, is visiting parents and friends in Mapleton.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—John Weston, of Altoona, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, in this place.

—R. C. Yocum, of Harrisburg, spent a few days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—Peach growers in Maryland expect to ship 1,500,000 baskets of peaches within the next month.

—Mrs. George Bouse and daughter, of Tyrone, were guests last week of Dr. J. G. Spangler and wife.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Jonathan Dell and wife and Mrs. James C. Dell, of Hare's Valley, recently visited friends in Harrisburg.

Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, of Rockhill, has accepted the position of principal of the schools of Ridley Park, near Philadelphia.

—Harry and Emma Wright, children of W. W. Wright, of Juniata, Blair county, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boring, in this place.

—The colored folks of Huntingdon will hold a campmeeting at Colgate's Grove, near Shirleysburg, beginning on Saturday next and to continue over two Sundays.

—Miss Emma Hooper, formerly of this place, now of Huntingdon, has been elected teacher of the No. 7 school of that place, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Hosterman.

—Frank, son of William Marlin, of Huntingdon, fell off a pile of ties on Friday, fracturing and dislocating the right arm. This is the fourth accident to happen Mr. Marlin's children within a year.

—Chas. S. Smith, who has been employed in Johnstown for some time past, is on a visit to parents and friends in Smith valley. Mr. Smith favored the ITEM office with a business call yesterday morning.

—Ambrose, the ex-solicitor of Altoona, who decamped with \$20,000, has been heard from in Australia. He writes asking for funds to bring him home saying he prefers imprisonment here to perpetual exile.

—Wm. Adams, aged about 18 years, who lives near Grafton, this county, recently broke into Martin Grove's house while the family were at church and took therefrom about fifteen dollars. He was arrested, given a hearing and is now in jail.

—Twenty-nine prisoners were received at the Reformatory during the month of June, 11 were released on parole, 15 received their final discharges and 5 were released on expiration of maximum sentence. The institution at present has 544 inmates.

—Harry Bell, aged 13 years, son of Cashier W. T. Bell, of the Central Banking Company, Mount Union, was one of a class examined by County Superintendent Rudy last week for provisional certificates and the lad's certificate averaged 1½. Many teachers do not pass so creditable an examination. Harry is a bright boy.

—John Formholtz, who stabbed young John Lemon, son of the late ex-Senator Col. John A. Lemon, in Hollidaysburg during the bi-centennial week, and who has been hiding ever since, has surrendered himself to the officers of the law and is held in \$500 bail for his appearance in court at next October session to answer the charge.

—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, president of Juniata college, will remove to Philadelphia next fall, he having been chosen Professor of Pedagogics in the University of Pennsylvania. He will continue as president of the college, but the duties will devolve mainly upon Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh, who is now at the University of Jena, in Germany, and who will become vice president of the college upon his return home.—News.

—The Republican campaign in Pennsylvania this fall will be opened by Governor Hastings with a speech at the convention of the State league of Republican clubs to be held at Erie on the evening of September 9.

—The following Huntingdon county teachers were elected to positions by the Logan township, Blair county, school board at a meeting held yesterday. Fairmount, Bertha Madden; Pleasant Hill, L. R. Smith; Blair, J. H. Tate; Hamilton, E. U. Hamilton.

—Gaber Navrek and John Bordas, while at work at the Cambria Iron company's blast furnace, at Johnstown, Monday afternoon were killed instantly. They worked on the first floor, when an iron wheelbarrow, which was being hoisted to the second story, fell upon their heads. Navrek leaves a wife and five children and Bordas also leaves a family.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltville. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—Mrs. Clinton Saucer and daughter Miss Mary, of Tyrone, have been guests of A. B. and J. G. Gillam's families during the past week. On Monday a fishing and picnic party, given in honor of Mrs. Saucer and her daughter, afforded a day's diversion. The picnic part of the programme was a success but the less said about the catch of fish the better.

—The encampment of the National Guard at Lewistown is attracting many visitors to that town. A special train is being run from Huntingdon during the encampment, going east in the morning and returning in the evening. The guard will be reviewed to-morrow by Gov. Hastings and on Friday by General Miles. Excursion tickets good for one day are being sold at this station for one dollar.

—Samuel, son of W. E. Conrad, of Huntingdon, while en route for Lewistown yesterday evening on a freight train, was attacked at Ryde station by four tramps, who boarded the train at that point, and at the point of a loaded revolver demanded the clothing the young man wore and anything else of value that might be on his person. The victim was compelled to comply, and for his clothing and a small amount of money he received in return the negro's cast off rags.

Drowned While Bathing.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Daily News* of Tuesday of last week gives the following account of the drowning of Charles Pheasant, mention of which was made in last week's ITEM:

"Charles Pheasant, of Huntingdon, Pa., aged twenty-one years, was drowned while bathing in Evitt's creek, near Folk's mill, on the Baltimore pike, about four miles from Cumberland yesterday evening about 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Pheasant had been working for Michael Naughton, but a few weeks ago entered the employ of Jos. E. Mason, proprietor of the Sulphur Spring dairy.

Yesterday evening he went bathing in the creek at a deep place with a muddy bottom. Thomas and Joseph Mason, the young sons of Mr. Mason, and Joseph Rupert were on the bank. All at once Pheasant gave signs of a struggle and Rupert went to his aid but to no avail. Instead Mr. Rupert came near succumbing, having gotten in the clutches of the drowning man. It was with some difficulty that he reached the shore. The body of Pheasant was afterwards recovered by Jefferson Dawson. It is thought that he was seized with cramps.

Mr. Mason came to Cumberland last night to telegraph relatives at Huntingdon of the sad occurrence. The body will be brought here and kept at the undertaking rooms of the Cumberland Furniture Company until advice is received from Huntingdon."

The unfortunate young man was a son of Levi Pheasant, of Trough Creek valley, and was aged about 22 years. The remains were brought to this place last Wednesday evening and conveyed to Trough Creek, where they were interred the following morning, the services being conducted by Rev. R. H. Stine. We extend sympathy to the bereaved.

BOUND AND GAGGED.

Three Huntingdon Reformatory Desperadoes Make Their Escape.

A dispatch from Huntingdon in Monday's Altoona *Tribune* says: "For many months past the general demeanor of the prisoners at the reformatory here has been of a character as not to excite any general comment. On the whole their behavior has been all that could be expected. But yesterday afternoon an act was perpetrated by three prisoners that smacks strongly of the style of western desperadoes who have been temporarily taken into captivity.

The deed has just leaked out, and it makes one's blood almost run cold to contemplate what some of these prisoners will do when they get the upper hand of their superiors. The head plumber at the institution, Mr. Charles W. Knepps, was doing some work at the pumping station along the Juniata river and had for his assistants three prisoners. The pumping station is situated along the river at the foot of a high embankment, but it is not over a hundred yards from the prison enclosures. At an opportune moment the three boys pounced upon the unsuspecting guard, tied securely his hands and feet, gagged his mouth and then robbed him of his coat and a revolver.

In the pump house they were hidden from view, and to make sure that the helpless officer would tell no tales out of school they determined upon making away with his body. In the pump house there is a well about forty feet deep, containing anywhere from sixteen to eighteen feet of water. To pitch his body into the well is what they had fully decided to do, but the pleadings of the gagged guard finally prevailed and the brutes were content with throwing him into a little recess behind the pump, from where they knew he could not free himself for a long time. When imploring the prisoners for mercy Mr. Knepps never believed that any would be shown him, and the fact that he was gratified to the extent of exemption from death filled him with joy. With the gag in his mouth it was difficult for him to mutter at all, but he finally succeeded in impressing the boys with the fact that his death in the well would in no wise aid them in escaping.

With Knepps securely tied in the pump house, the prisoners started up the river. Another guard with a squad of boys working on the front lawn, saw the fleeing boys but he could not leave those in charge of him, and he gave an alarm by firing several shots from his gun. The fugitives would not stop however, but continued their flight to the dam about a half mile west of the institution. Sitting in a boat fishing they there saw Fred Sier, who is also a guard at the same institution, and at the point of the stolen pistol they forced him to row his boat to shore, take the three on as passengers and row to the other side. At the landing they stole the hat from the head of a little boy named Gorsuch and then ascended the high rocks to make their escape by overland route.

Soon after the occurrence at least twenty persons connected with the institution were put on the trail, but up to this writing none has been captured. One of the prisoners is named Frank Roach, from Philadelphia; another, John Walton, residing on Thirteenth avenue, Altoona, and the third, whose name cannot be learned, was sentenced from Washington, Pa. One of the three has already served sixteen months and within the next two months he would have been liberated on parole. Each of the other two had served six months and both were candidates for promotion into the first grade. In the event of their capture they will likely serve the maximum sentences for the crimes for which they were incarcerated."

The Newport Bank Troubles.

The Newport Deposit bank closed its doors in March, 1895, owing its depositors about \$250,000. Efforts to compromise with depositors having failed, on information of Jacob S. Super, a warrant was issued on Monday for the arrest of Thomas Milligan, the president; J. Holmes Irwin, the cashier, and Henry B. Bechtel, Dr. William R. Cisna, Dr. Henry O. Orris, Silas Wright and Charles Troutman, directors. They are charged with embezzlement in having received deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent. Bechtel and Cisna, two of the directors, are at present residing in Cincinnati and Chicago respectively.

JUNIATA VALLEY VETERAN ENCAMPMENT.

Invitation to the Old Soldiers to Meet at Huntingdon During the Borough Centennial.

Milton S. Lytle, of Huntingdon, President of the Juniata Valley Veteran Association, has sent the following invitation to Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and Encampments of the Union Veteran Legion, and other soldiers belonging to the Association, to attend the encampment at that place during the borough centennial.

HUNTINGDON, JULY 13, 1896.

COMRADES:—You are respectfully and cordially invited to join with the Juniata Valley Veteran Association in the encampment to be held at this place from Monday to Thursday, 7th to 10th of September next, inclusive. Thorough and ample arrangements will be made for your accommodation, and all the essential comforts and conveniences of camp life will be provided, tents having been procured for the membership and guests of the association.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the organization of Huntingdon as a borough will be in progress here at that time and will attract many thousands of people, not only of this county, but of the entire State and country, and will be marked with features of very great attraction and interest. There will be abundant entertainment during the continuance of the encampment.

Owing to the probably crowded condition of the town at that time and the difficulty of procuring accommodations at hotels, we would advise your organization and all other comrades to come prepared to stay in camp. Straw, fuel and water will be furnished, so that for sleeping it will be necessary to bring only a blanket. Cooking can be done by those who desire, or meals can be obtained at the boarding tent or restaurant at a low rate. The expense for each comrade during the four days of the encampment may be made very light.

We would suggest and urge that you come on the 7th, the first day of the encampment. The association campfire will be held that evening as all the other evenings of the encampment will be taken up with entertainments in connection with the centennial celebration which will interfere with and prevent any other meetings.

The membership of this association, under its constitution, consists of all soldiers of the late war who were residents of the Juniata valley at the time of their enlistment or have since become residents of it, and all veterans who come within these provisions have the right to attend and will be welcomed to this encampment.

A very handsome badge, as a souvenir of the occasion, will be furnished to comrades at the lowest possible price, and it is hoped that each will provide himself with one as soon as possible after his arrival.

You will realize the importance of an early reply to this invitation, so that we may know whether or not it is accepted and how many men will come with you as an organization. It is necessary in order that we may assign you quarters and otherwise provide for your comfort.

Fatal Effects of a Copperhead's Bite.

Chambersburg Valley *Spirit*: "Thursday night the family of Martin Drury was severely afflicted in Blair's valley, Montgomery township, by snake bites. The story is almost a sensational one. Two snakes, of the copperhead variety, entered the basement room in which the victims were sleeping and inflicted the bites. Two children had been bitten, but the parents did not know it. The mother was aroused from her sleep by her child. There was a cry from one of the children. The mother jumped from her bed and hurried to the relief of her child. She suffered as did the child.

A copperhead snake, which had bitten both children about the abdomen, jumped at Mrs. Drury, bit her in the foot and afterward stuck his fangs into her leg above the knee. When Mrs. Drury picked up her one child the snake was still clinging to its body. Then it dropped to the floor and bit Mrs. Drury on the foot and leg, as said.

Martin Drury, the husband, who had been away from home hurried to the scene. He tried to light a match, as had his wife before him, and it was extinguished by a gale of wind, as was the light his wife endeavored to make. In the darkness the snakes escaped, probably going from the buildings by the same places by which they had entered. The children were aged 3 and 6 years respectively. The younger one was killed by the snake bite. The older one and the mother will likely die.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

**Prepared
To Accommodate
You**

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

**Rock
and White Oak
Ties**

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

**Benj.
O'Connor &
Sons.**

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE
have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Buy \$1.00 worth Dobbin's Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbin's Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 288 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

Trichinae are rampant among the soldiers in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of the German Army at Chemnitz. Fifty-six of them are in the hospital and fourteen have died as a result of eating pork of German or Bohemian raising.

The Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Personal.

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will receive information of much value and interest by writing to Pink Pills, P. O. Box 132, Phila., Pa.

FITS STOPPED free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Best

Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, appetizer and nervetonic. In fact

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Catching Sharks.

The business men at the South End whose families are summering at Monument, Onset and other resort vie with each other in telling tales of their skill in angling after the wary creatures of the briny deep. Every day a fresh yarn is told, and if the second day's story does not put that of the first in the shade it is because the imagination of the story teller is a little duller. Here is one of a series. One well known gentleman disdains fishing for cod and mackerel. They are not large enough prey for him. He wants sharks or nothing. This is the way he catches them: He has a hook made of steel, about fifteen inches long, rows out where the water is forty or fifty feet deep, baits the hook with a piece of pork weighing ten pounds, ties one end of the line to the stern of the dory and sinks his bait. Then he sits and smokes till the sharks gather and he watches them as they play with the bait. Soon one big fellow is sure to grab it. Then the patient fisherman takes his oars and rows in, towing his prey. When he reaches shore he draws in the fish, to the wonder and astonishment of all onlookers. He frequently, on opening the fish, finds tin cans, kettles, buckets, etc., which the shark has swallowed.—Brockton (Mass.) Times.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life.

The responsibility for them, and their future, is largely with you.

The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night.

As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable



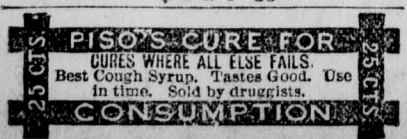
Compound" is the sure reliance in this hour of trial. Thousands have found it the never-failing power to correct all irregularities and start the woman on the sea of life with that physical health all should have.

Womb difficulties, displacements and the horrors cannot exist in company with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Drink HIRES Rootbeer when you're hot; when you're thirsty; when callers come. At any and all times drink HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 35c. package makes 3 gallons. Sold everywhere.

SYN U-30



REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Christian Mother."

Text: "Moreover his mother made him a little coat and brought it to him from year to year when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice."—I Samuel II., 19.

The stories of Deborah and Abigail are very apt to discourage a woman's soul. She says within herself, "It is impossible that I ever achieve any such grandeur of character, and I don't mean to try," as though a child should refuse to play the eight notes because he cannot execute a "William Tell." This Hannah of the text differs from the person I just named. She was an ordinary woman, with ordinary intellectual capacity, placed in ordinary circumstances, and yet, by extraordinary piety, standing out before all the ages to come the ideal Christian mother. Hannah was the wife of Elkanah, who was a person very much like herself—unromantic and plain, never having fought a battle or been the subject of a marvelous escape. Neither of them would have been called a genius. Just what you and I might be that was Elkanah and Hannah. The brightest time in all the history of that family was the birth of Samuel. Although no star ran along the heavens pointing down to his birthplace, I think the angels of God stooped at the coming of so wonderful a prophet. As Samuel had been given in answer to prayer, Elkanah and all his family save Hannah started up to Shiloh to offer sacrifices of thanksgiving. The cradle where the child slept was altar enough for Hannah's grateful heart, but when the boy was old enough she took him to Shiloh and took three bullocks and an ephah of flour and a bottle of wine and made offering of sacrifice unto the Lord, and there, according to a previous vow, she left him, for there he was to stay all the days of his life and minister in the sanctuary.

Years rolled on, and every year Hannah made with her own hand a garment for Samuel and took it over to him. The lad would have got along well without that garment, for I suppose he was well clad by the ministry of the temple, but Hannah could not be contented unless she was all the time doing something for her idolized boy. "Moreover, his mother made him a little coat and brought it to him from year to year when she came up with her husband to offer the annual sacrifice."

Hannah stands before you, then, to-day, in the first place, as an industrious mother. There was no need that she work. Elkanah, her husband, was far from poor. He belonged to a distinguished family, for the Bible tells us that he was the son of Jeroham, the son of Elthi, the son of Tohu, the son of Zuph. "Who were they?" you say. I do not know, but they were distinguished people, no doubt, or their names would not have been mentioned. Hannah might have seated herself in her family, and, with folded arms and disheveled hair, read novels, from year to year, if there had been any to read; but, when I see her making that garment and taking it over to Samuel, I know she is industrious from principle as well as from pleasure. God would not have a mother become a drudge or a slave; he would have her employ all the helps possible in this day in the rearing of her children. But Hannah ought never to be ashamed to be found making a coat for Samuel. Most mothers need no counsel in this direction. The wrinkles on their brow, the pallor on their cheek, the thimble mark on their finger, attest that they are faithful in their motherly duties. The bloom and the brightness and the vivacity of girlhood have given place to the grander dignity and usefulness and industry of motherhood. But there is a heathenish idea getting abroad in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from the home circle. For three-fourths of their maternal duties they prove themselves incompetent. They are ignorant of what their children wear, and what their children eat, and what their children read. They intrust to irresponsible persons these young immortals and allow them to be under influences which may cripple their bodies, or taint their purity, or spoil their manners, or destroy their souls. From the awkward cot of Samuel's cot you know his mother Hannah did not make it.

Out from under flaming chandeliers, and off from imported carpets, and down the granite stairs there is coming a great crowd of children in this day, untrained, saucy, incompetent for all the practical duties of life, ready to be caught in the first whirl of crime and sensuality. Indolent and unfaithful mothers will make indolent and unfaithful children. You cannot expect neatness and order in any house where the daughters see nothing but slatternliness and upside downativeness in their parents. Let Hannah be idle, and most certainly Samuel will grow up idle. Who are the industrious men in all our occupations and professions? Who are they managing the merchandise of the world, building the walls, tinning the roofs, weaving the carpets, making the laws, governing the nations, making the earth to quake and heave and roar and rattle with the tread of gigantic enterprises? Who are they? For the most part they descended from industrious mothers who in the old homestead used to spin their own yarn and weave their own carpets and plait their own doormats and flag their own chairs and do their own work. The stalwart men and the influential women of this day, ninety-nine out of 100 of them, came from such an illustrious ancestry of hard knuckles and homespun. And who are these people in society, light as froth, blown every whither of temptation and fashion—the peddlers of filthy stories, the dancing jacks of political parties, the scum of society, the tavern lounging, store infesting, the men of low wink and filthy chuckle and brass breastpin and rotten associations? For the most part they came from mothers idle and disgusting, the scandal mongers of society, going from house to house attending to everybody's business but their own, believing in witches and ghosts and horsehoes to keep the devil out of the churning, and by a godless life setting their children on the very verge of hell. The mothers of Samuel Johnson and of Alfred the Great and of Isaac Newton and of St. Augustine and of Richard Cecil and of President Edwards for the most part were industrious, hard working mothers.

Now, while I congratulate all Christian mothers upon the wealth and the modern science which may afford them all kinds of help, let me say that every mother ought to be observant of her children's walk, her children's behavior, her children's food, her children's books, her children's companionship. However much help Hannah may have, I think she ought every year, at least, to make one garment for Samuel. The Lord have mercy on the man who is so unfortunate as to have had a lazy mother!

Again, Hannah stands before you to-day as an intelligent mother. From the way in which she talked in this chapter, and from the way she managed this boy, you know she was intelligent. There are no persons in a community who need to be so wise and well informed as mothers. Oh, this work of culturing children for this world and the next! This child is timid, and it must be roused up

and pushed out into activities. This child is forward, and he must be held back and tamed down into modesty and politeness. Rewards for one, punishments for another. That which will make George will ruin John. The rod is necessary in one case, while a frown of displeasure is more than enough in another. Whipping and a dark closet do not exhaust all the rounds of domestic discipline. There have been children who have grown up and gone to glory without ever having their ears boxed. Oh, how much care and intelligence are necessary in the rearing of children! But in this day, when there are so many books on this subject, no parent is excusable in being ignorant of the best mode of bringing up a child. If parents knew more of dietetics, there would not be so many dyspeptic stomachs, and weak nerves, and inactive livers among children. If parents knew more of physiology, there would not be so many curved spines and cramped chests, and inflamed throats, and diseased lungs as there are among children. If parents knew more of art and were in sympathy with all that is beautiful, there would not be so many children coming out in the world with boorish proclivities. If parents knew more of Christ and practiced more of His religion, there would not be so many little feet already starting on the wrong road, and all around us voices of riot and blasphemy would not come up with such ecstasy of infernal triumph.

Every child is a bundle of tremendous possibilities. And whether that child shall come forth in life, its heart attuned to the eternal harmonies, and after a life of usefulness on earth, go to a life of joy in heaven, or whether across it shall jar eternal discords, and after a life of wrongdoing on earth it shall go to a home of impenetrable darkness and an abyss of immeasurable plunge—is being decided by nursery song and Sabbath lesson and evening prayer and walk and ride and look and frown and smile. Oh, how many children in glory, crowding all the battlements and lifting a million voiced hosanna, brought to God through Christian parentage! One hundred and twenty clergymen were together, and they were telling their experience and their ancestry, and of the one hundred and twenty clergymen, how many of them, do you suppose, assigned as the means of their conversion the influence of a Christian mother? One hundred out of the hundred and twenty. Philip Doddridge was brought to God by the Scripture lesson on the Dutch tile of the chimney fireplace. The mother thinks she is only rocking a child, but at the same time she may be rocking the destiny of empires, rocking the fate of nations, rocking the glories of heaven. The same maternal power that may lift a child up may press a child down. A daughter came to a worldly mother and said she was anxious about her sins and she had been praying all night. The mother said, "Oh, stop praying! I don't believe in praying. Get over all those religious notions, and I'll give you a dress that will cost five hundred dollars, and you may wear it next week to that party."

The daughter took the dress, and she moved in the gay circle, the gayest of all the gay that night, and, sure enough, all religious impressions were gone, and she stopped praying. A few months after, she came to die and in her closing moments said, "Mother, I wish you would bring me that dress that cost \$500." The mother thought it was a very strange request, but she brought it to please the dying child. "Now," said the daughter, "mother, hang that dress on the foot of my bed." And the dress was hung there on the foot of the bed. Then the dying girl got up on one elbow and looked at her mother and then pointed to the dress and said, "Mother, that dress is the price of my soul." Oh, what a momentous thing it is to be a mother!

Again, and lastly, Hannah stands before you to-day, the rewarded mother. For all the coats she has made for Samuel, for all the prayers she offered for him, for the discipline she exerted over him, she got abundant compensation in the piety and usefulness and the popularity of her son Samuel, and that is true in all ages. Every mother gets full pay for all the prayers and tears in behalf of her children. That man useful in commercial life, that man prominent in the profession, that master mechanic—why, every step he takes in life has an echo of gladness in the old heart that long ago taught him to be Christian and heroic and earnest. The story of what you have done or what you have written, of the influence you have exerted, has gone back to the old homestead—for there is some one always ready to carry good tidings—and that story makes the needle in the old mother's tremulous hand fly quicker and the flail in the father's hand come down upon the barn floor with a more vigorous thump. Parents love to hear good news from their children. Do you send them good news, always? Look out for the young man who speaks of his father as the "governor," the "squire" or the "old chap." Look out for the young woman who calls her mother her "maternal ancestor" or the "old woman." "The eye that mocketh at his father and refuseth to obey his mother the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it." God grant that all these parents may have the great satisfaction of seeing their children grow up Christians.

But, oh, the pang of that mother who, after a life of street gadding and gossip retelling, hanging on her children the tripperies and follies of this world, sees those children tossed out on the sea of life like foam on the wave or nonentities in a world where only brawny and stalwart character can stand the shock! But blessed be the mother who looks upon her children as sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty! Oh, the satisfaction of Hannah in seeing Samuel serving at the altar; of Mother Eunice in seeing her Timothy learned in the Scriptures. That is the mother's recompense—to see children coming up useful in the world, reclaiming the lost, healing the sick, pitying the ignorant, earnest and useful in every sphere. That throws a new light back on the old family Bible whenever she reads it; and that will be ointment to soothe the aching limbs of decrepitude and light up the closing hours of life's day with the glories of an autumnal sunset.

There she sits—the old Christian mother—ripe for heaven. Her eyesight is almost gone, but the splendors of the celestial city kindle up her vision. The gray light of heaven's morn has struck through the gray locks which are folded back over the wrinkled temples. She stoops very much now under the burden of care she used to carry for her children. She sits at home to-day, too old to find her way to the house of God; but while she sits there all the past comes back, and the children that 40 years ago trooped around her armchair with their little griefs and joys and sorrows, those children are all gone now—some caught up into a better realm, where they shall never die, and others out in the broad world, attesting the excellence of a Christian mother's discipline. Her last days are full of peace, and calmer and sweeter will her spirit become, until the gates of life shall lift and let the worn-out pilgrim into eternal springtime and youth, where the limbs never ache and the eyes never grow dim and the staff of the exhausted and decrepit pilgrims shall become the palm of the immortal athlete.

Mills Begin to Grind.

The mills along the Big Caney, Kansas, have begun to grind on the wheat crop of 1896.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Colorado has two newsboys' unions.

Alabama has twenty-six cotton mills.

Minneapolis (Minn.) waiters won a strike. Detroit (Mich.) carpenters average \$1.34 a day.

Milwaukee, Wis., has 500 union carpenters.

New Haven (Conn.) laundrymen organized.

Fall River, Mass., has 28,000 textile operatives.

Duluth, Minn., talks of building a labor temple.

Good miners at Ishpeming, Mich., earn \$50 to \$75 a month.

International Bricklayers' Union has \$300,000 in treasury.

Switzerland railroaders won an advance of twenty-five per cent.

The Mayor of Louisville is the President of the Miners' Union.

White girls took the places of Chinese strikers at San Francisco.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Labor Exchange has added a laundry plant to its outfit.

Biddeford (Me.) textile workers had their wages reduced, and the Board of Trade held a meeting at which the action of the employers was not indorsed.

The Steamfitters' National Convention adopted a law requiring examinations of members when they go from one city to another in search of employment.

Buffalo (N. Y.) freight handlers held a mass meeting, at which 400 joined the union. One employer declared that he was willing to pay twenty-five cents an hour.

The Cut Stone Contractors' Association, of Chicago, has made an agreement with the Hoisting Engineers' Union to employ its members and work them only eight hours.

The receivers of a New Haven (Conn.) firm cut wages ten per cent., and the employees say that they have no authority for such action without an order from the court.

Georgia's youngest locomotive engineer is believed to be Alvin Hanebury, of Spann, Johnson County. He is but fourteen years old, and runs an engine on a short road connecting various saw mills and their source of supply.

The average number of working days in a year in various countries is as follows: In Russia 267, in Britain 278, in Spain 290, in Austria 295, in Italy 298, in Bavaria and Belgium 300, in Saxony and France 302, in Denmark, Norway and Switzerland 303, in Prussia 305, in Holland and North America, 308, and in Hungary 312.

The Merrimack and Hamilton mills at Lowell, Mass., will shut down in accordance with the Arkwright Club movement. The Hamilton will be closed the last two weeks in July and the last two weeks in August, and the Merrimack the first three weeks in August. The two mills employ an aggregate of 5000 hands and have a weekly payroll of \$37,000.

An anti-rent movement was discussed recently by Confectioners' and Cake Bakers' Union, of New York. It is proposed to start a movement similar to that proposed in the Central Labor Union in 1886. The plan was to compel landlords to reduce rents by a general refusal of tenants to pay the prevailing rates. It was claimed then that there would not be a sufficient number of marshals to evict the army of tenants.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Sir Arthur Sullivan can command \$3500 for a song.

Mrs. Garfield's income is \$21,000—\$16,000 from the fund raised by Cyrus W. Field and \$5000 from Congress.

Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, was formerly one of the most noted Indian fighters in the Army of the West.

The Rev. C. C. McCabe, the new Methodist Bishop, and General Neal Dow, of Portland, Me., were messmates together while confined in Libby Prison during the war.

Rudyard Kipling was recently offered a handsome price for his Vermont residence, but refused to sell. He intimated that he would occupy it permanently after next year.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has been baptized and confirmed by Bishop Willis, the Anglican bishop. She has not hitherto been a member of any church, although a regular attendant.

Queen Victoria is no longer able to walk out to see her old friends, the cottagers. As a matter of fact, she cannot take any walking exercise, and can only cross the room with the assistance of her stick and an attendant.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria seems to be the royal "jack of all trades." He is a scientist, a musician, speaks half a dozen languages fluently, and does a host of other things well, to which he turns his head and his hands.

"Our finest English historian in paint, as he has been in black and white"—that is what a London critic calls the American artist, Edwin Abbey. Mr. Abbey's picture of Richard Crookback and the Princess Anne has captured London.

Rev. Mr. Kellogg, the author of "Spartacus," who is without an ache or pain at fourscore, used to do such things as jump in the ocean in winter on a wager. One day not long ago, contrary to expectation, he stood bareheaded in a pelting rainstorm while an artist took his picture.

Prince Joachim Murat, having held the post of Brigadier-General in the French army for twenty-six years without receiving any command, will now be put on the retired list. He entered the ranks at the age of seventeen, and is the only General who gained the military medal as a private.

Professor George Adam Smith, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, who is described as "one of the leading scholars of Christendom, and one of the greatest preachers of Great Britain," preached on a recent Sunday in the Old South Church, Boston, and not a paper in Boston had a line about him or his sermon.

Alfred Jacquemart, who died suddenly the other day in Paris at the age of seventy-two, was one of the best known sculptors of France. To him were owing the sphinxes that adorn the fountain in the Place du Chatelet and the Place Saint-Michel, the equestrian statues of Mehemed Ali and Marshal Ney, and a similar effigy of Napoleon III, which disappeared during the Commune.

Preached, Drank Cold Liquids and Died.

The Rev. Peter M. MacDonald, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Boston, died at his home from heart failure, caused by over exertion on Sunday, when he preached three times to his congregation, and in the evening imbibed rather freely of cold liquids.

Slavery Under the British Flag.

The Government of Zanzibar at last has yielded to British opinion and has decided to abolish the legal status of slavery throughout the Zanzibar dominions in the near future. This removes the scandal of slavery being recognized under the British flag.

LINCOLN MEETS BRYAN.

The Democratic Presidential Candidate Welcomed to Nebraska.

Amid an uproar of booming cannon, pealing church bells, screaming steam whistles, and the shouts of 20,000 people, William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President, entered Lincoln, the capital city of Nebraska. It was an ovation the like of which the people of that part of the country never before witnessed. Half the population of the city, men, women and children, was at the depot. It was a non-partisan reception, for both Democrats and Republicans participated in it. The Mayor, City



MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Council and distinguished citizens of every political belief were at the train. As far as the eye could reach were thronged streets, crowded windows and enthusiastic shouters on the roofs of houses. There were bands of music, men carrying banners with mottoes complimentary to the Democratic leader, and flags and bunting hung from the fronts of the business houses and dwellings. Even the newsboys, crying the evening papers, wore Bryan caps, and thousands of people blew tin horns or rang cow bells.

A platoon of police led the parade. The Chief Marshal's staff included a number of Army and National Guard officers. The Second Regiment band and the Lincoln Light Infantry followed the Marshal. Mr. Bryan came next, and after him Company D, of the First Regiment, N. G. State, county and city officials followed in turn, and the rest of the procession was made up of civic organizations of every character, including traveling men and relief societies. The Bryan Home Guards bore flambeaux and discharged rockets, while many of the other paraders also indulged in pyrotechnic display. A brass band headed nearly every organization.

When Mr. Bryan was introduced there was an enthusiastic demonstration. A temporary platform had been erected at one corner of the State House and from this Mr. Bryan addressed the multitude. After the speech, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, standing in the rotunda of the State House, received many people.

DEATH WAS CHEAPER.

Lives Sacrificed in Cleveland, Ohio, to Save Ferry Fares.

The most appalling disaster that ever occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, except the viaduct horror last winter, when a loaded street car plunged 100 feet into the river, occurred at 8 o'clock a few nights ago.

While a flat-bottomed ferryboat, loaded with fifty laborers, was crossing the old river channel, it was capsized, and all the men were thrown into the channel. At least eighteen of them were drowned. Fourteen bodies have been taken from the water.

The accident was due to a panic among the men on board. The boat was so heavily loaded that the gunwale was only three inches above the water, and a passing tug made waves that came into the bow. There was a rush to the other side and the boat went under and threw the men overboard. They were all members of a gang of ore handlers and were coming to their homes. There was a wild struggle for life. Lines and life-preservers were thrown to them, and many were pulled aboard a steamer. Others were rescued by small boats and some swam ashore. The life-saving crew was summoned and the work of searching for bodies began.

The crowding of the boat was due to the fact that the ore gang pay so much per trip on the ferry, and the more they carry the less the cost to the passengers.

TILLMAN'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

A Lightning Bolt Strikes Her and a Clergyman With Her.

Miss Addie Tillman, the eldest child of Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and her escort, the Rev. Robert A. Lee, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Yorkville, S. C., were killed by the same bolt of lightning at Brevard, N. C.

They were in a horseback party and had started off to ascend Rich Mountain, six miles from Brevard. When nearly at the summit a thunderstorm overtook the party.

All except Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee and Mr. McNeely rode on to a house some distance ahead. These three stopped for Mr. McNeely to exchange horses with Miss Tillman, because hers was afraid of the thunder.

The rain came up and they sought shelter under some bushes near which was a large oak tree. The tree was struck by lightning, which instantly killed Miss Tillman, Mr. Lee and their horses. Mr. McNeely, though a short distance away, was unhurt. Miss Tillman was twenty years old, and would have made her debut in Washington society next winter.

HEAVY RAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Damage Estimated at \$600,000 Done in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The almost unprecedented rainstorm which was general throughout Western Pennsylvania did not, so far as has been reported, cause loss of life. There were numerous narrow escapes from death, and the damage to property will be great. Between the hours of 7.40 and 10 o'clock p. m., 1.75 inches of rain fell. In twenty minutes of this time one inch fell, breaking the record, excepting the memorable cloudburst in 1874, when 176 people were swept away.

In Allegheny the damage is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. A number of houses located on the hillside overlooking the city were swept from their foundations, and their occupants terrorized. Streets were torn up or covered with landslides, while bursting sewers in several localities added to the destruction.

Estimates place the damage in Pittsburgh and Allegheny at about \$600,000.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL DEAD

The Distinguished Massachusetts Statesman Expires Suddenly.

DIED IN THE CANADIAN WILDS.

The Young Leader of the Bay State Democracy Succumbs to Heart Disease—His Political Career—Chosen Governor When Thirty-three Years Old and Twice Re-elected—A Successful Lawyer

QUEBEC, Canada, July 18.—By the side of a salmon stream, the little Pabos River, in Gaspé County, some four hundred miles below Quebec, death on Thursday morning overtook former Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts. The ex-Governor had been visiting the stream for many years back, and was one of the best known of American anglers visiting Canadian waters. This year in the early part of the season he had exceptionally good luck, and the day before his death he passed through Quebec on a second hunt for the royal fish.

He was accompanied by Colonel H. E. Russell, his brother, and General Peabody. On his retiring for the night the former Governor seemed to be quite well and strong.



FORMER GOVERNOR W. E. RUSSELL.

When Francis Peabody went to call him Thursday morning he found him a corpse. Death came from natural causes and was apparently painless. It was likely caused by heart failure.

Governor Russell's Career.

William Eustis Russell was born in Cambridge, Mass., on January 6, 1857. His father, Theodore Russell, one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, held many public offices, including a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature and Mayor of Cambridge. His mother, Elizabeth Ballister Russell, still lives, and is nearly eighty years old.

The ex-Governor came naturally by his political instincts and love of public affairs. Not only was his father a statesman, but his grandfather, Charles Russell, was a member of the State Senate from the Princeton District, and was one of the Governor's counselors fifty years ago. His ancestors were all Democrats and strong pillars in the Congregational Church. His ancestry in this country dates back to 1640. On his mother's side there is an equally strong lineage of the Huguenot family, which sought refuge in this country, and settled in Marblehead.

William E. Russell's early education was received in the public schools of Cambridge, where he was prepared for college. At sixteen he entered Harvard, where he made a good record as a student, and took a leading part in athletics. In 1877 he was graduated and entered the Boston University Law School, with three ambitions—to graduate at the head of his class, to win the William Beach Lawrence prize for the best essay, and to deliver the class oration at Commencement, all of which he achieved.

In 1880 he was admitted to the Suffolk County bar, and began to practice law with his father's firm in Boston. Mr. Russell rose rapidly in his profession and was a member of the law firm of Russell & Russell, of Boston. In 1881, when only twenty-four years old, he was elected to the Common Council Chamber of Cambridge. So successful was he in the management of the affairs of the city that he was re-elected in 1885, 1886 and 1887. His law business in the meantime had increased so rapidly that he retired to private life.

In 1888 he received the nomination of his party for Governor. In the race for the chief office in the State he was defeated by Oliver Ames, and in the next year by Governor Brackett.

The campaign of 1890 was one of the hottest ever known in the States, and Russell was elected Governor. He defeated Governor Brackett, the Republican nominee, by 8953 votes. In 1891 he was renominated and defeated Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, by 6467 plurality.

In 1892 he was again renominated, and the campaign was most remarkable. It was Presidential year. Harrison carried the State by over 25,000, and Russell was re-elected over William Hale by 2524 votes.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Russell married Miss Margaret Manning Swan, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Swan, of Lowell, a well known clergyman. His married life was very happy, and three children came to bless his home—William Eustis, aged nine; Richard Manning, aged five, and Margaret, two years old. Mrs. Russell and the children all survive.

Mr. Russell was always a lover of outdoor sports, and was an enthusiastic golf and tennis player, horseback rider and a bicyclist.

Masked Robbers Get \$400 in a Saloon.

Three masked robbers entered the saloon of Philip Magg, St. Louis, Mo., and demanded the cash register. Magg made a show of resistance, when three revolvers re-enforced the demand and the saloon keeper gave up the register, which contained \$400. The robbers escaped.

400 Armenians Massacred.

A despatch from Constantinople says that 400 Armenians have been massacred at Egin, in the Diarbekir district. The town was pillaged.

ARBITRATION NEGOTIATIONS.

Correspondence Between Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury.

The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to agree upon a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of all controversies, through the establishment of a permanent tribunal as well as the progress of diplomatic negotiations toward solving the Venezuelan problem, are set forth in thirteen communications, made public by the State Department, Washington. They constitute the first authoritative disclosures upon these great questions since President Cleveland's famous Christmas message to Congress.

The negotiations mark a great advance toward the adoption of a plan which would forever avert war between the two great English-speaking Nations, but the correspondence also shows that the conclusion of a comprehensive arbitration treaty is yet far off.

The negotiations centered on the draft submitted by Lord Salisbury. It proposed arbitration of a very limited sort, whereas Secretary Olney, in subsequent letters, urged the necessity of an agreement that would include practically every dispute that could arise. To these pleas Lord Salisbury replied with a host of objections.

In his last letter, a few weeks ago, Mr. Olney rather sharply called the British Premier to task, telling him that his limited arbitration scheme would practically permit Great Britain to reject or accept any finding, as it saw fit.

Little substantial progress toward a general arbitration treaty is disclosed by the documents. An outline in part of the proposed procedure is laid down, and the views of the two Governments are so explicitly stated that future discussion may be confined toward narrowing the few divergencies of method.

The further fact is made apparent that the United States has not relaxed its vigilance in demanding a just settlement of the Venezuelan land boundary question, and has rejected the British proposals for arbitrating that dispute under terms involving the surrender of any part of Venezuela's claims.

"LONG AND SHORT" MEN BOYS.

Chicago Heroes of Many Hold-Ups Are Dime Novel Youths.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "long and short" man and their three confederates, who kept Chicago terror-stricken for three months by their reckless hold-ups, are now safe in the clutches of the police, the officials are very much afraid that they will never be able to secure proper justice for the youthful bandits.

The gang of five which has operated so extensively and so successfully is composed of boys under age. "Red" Sullivan, the leader and the notorious "short man," is only a little over nineteen, while John Orme, the "long man," and Sullivan's lieutenant, is not yet twenty. Under the laws of Illinois one punishment alone can be meted out to these untamed young spirits—remanded to the Reform School at Pontiac.

The boy bandits conceived the plan of store holdups inside the stone walls of Pontiac. A year ago all of them were confined there on sentences for various misdemeanors and crimes. All came from Chicago, and were well acquainted with one another. The young thieves quickly got together as soon as they were released and organized. Old detectives say that they have never heard among professional criminals the like of the bloodcurdling oaths the five youths took to stick to each other through thick and thin.

The five boy bandits originated a feature in criminal work that is unique to the police officials of Chicago. They had a defence fund, built up step by step, and one robbery after another was successful, by the addition of twenty per cent. of their stealings. The five had planned to effect rescues in any extremity, but had provided against an emergency when their pistols would be of no avail.

THEIR HEADS CUT OFF.

Man and Wife Lie Down in Front of a Railway Train.

Joseph Hopper and his wife, of Laurel County, Kentucky, lay down on the Southern Railway track, near Salvisa, and were decapitated by a freight train. The bodies were found by a section hand after day-light.

From the position of the bodies it was evident they had lain down with their heads on the rail. Hopper's head was severed at the mouth, and that of his wife was cut diagonally, indicating that she had raised her head as the train approached.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, but there is suspicion of foul play. There was a letter in Hopper's pocket from the moderator of the Laurel River United Baptist Church, showing the couple to have been in good standing.

MINISTER A MURDERER.

The Rev. Washington Craft Accused of Killing Several Persons.

The Rev. Washington Craft, a widely known Baptist preacher, of Clay County, Kentucky, has been arrested for the murder of Lenville Hagins twelve years ago. Craft, at that time, lived in Letcher County, and Hagins kept a grocery and saloon in Hindman. Craft, in company with three other men, went to Hindman, and created a disturbance in Hagins's place.

The proprietor asked them to leave the place, but instead they shot Hagins to death. Craft was arrested, but he killed the Sheriff and escaped. He remained out of the State for some time, but returned to Clay County, joined the church and began preaching.

First Victim of the Campaign.

Murder marked the opening of the political campaign in Brooklyn. At one of the first Democratic meetings held in ratification of Candidates Bryan and Sewall and the regular Chicago platform, M. J. Thornton, the Master-at-Arms of a local organization, was killed by Thomas Tomlinson, a fanatic who claims to be Republican, Socialist and Labor man rolled into one. Thornton attempted to quiet Tomlinson, who was disturbing the meeting with cries of "You are all anarchists."

Twin Boys Drowned.

Both of the thirteen-year-old twin sons of Mr. Sheehan, a prominent silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., were drowned at Willow Point, Greenwood Lake. They were bathing, and one of them sank. The other was drowned while he was trying to save him. The bodies were found locked in each other's arms.

A Jealous Husband's Crime.

James French, prompted by jealousy, shot his wife to death in Rockford, Ill. A mob of citizens chased him to the river, where he shot himself and jumped in, but was rescued.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S PERIL

Futile Attempt to Assassinate France's Chief Magistrate.

A LUNATIC'S BLANK CARTRIDGE.

The President Was Being Driven to the Reviewing Grounds of Longchamps—The Man Who Fired the Shot Arrested—Enthusiasm When It Was Learned That the President Was Not Hurt.

PARIS, July 15.—An attempt was made to assassinate President Faure, of France, yesterday. The day was the 107th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille and was celebrated in the usual manner, including a review of the troops at Longchamps, which drew a very large concourse of people.

The French President had gone to Longchamps to review the troops, and had no sooner entered the field than a man in the crowd stepped forward and fired a revolver twice at him. The shots did not take effect.



PRESIDENT FAURE.

The President was seated in an open carriage with M. Meline, the Premier, and MM. Boisdétre and Tournier, when he appeared upon the reviewing ground. A well-dressed man, apparently about forty years of age, who had been leaning against a tree, took deliberate aim and fired twice in quick succession with a revolver at the President. The man had not time to fire again before the crowd closed in upon him and seized him; and but for the intervention of the police he would probably have been lynched.

The name of the would-be assassin is given as Francois. It appears that some time ago, in order to draw attention to a supposed grievance which he harbored, he fired a revolver in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies. He declares that he had no desire to harm President Faure; that he fired blank cartridges, and that the sole purpose of his act was to secure a hearing of his grievances.

The news of the attempt upon the life of the President spread with great rapidity here and created an immense sensation. The President, after the incident, was everywhere received with cheers.

The Kaiser's Sympathy.

BERLIN, July 15.—As soon as Emperor William of Germany heard of the attempt against President Faure he telegraphed him his warm congratulations upon his escape.

Previous Attempts at Assassination.

Since M. Faure became President of the French Republic there have been three alleged plots to assassinate him besides this last attempt. In the first of these the principal was said to be an anarchist known as "Petit Bordeaux," a deserter from the French army, whose plan, as alleged at the time, was to kill the President during the fetes at Havre in April, 1895. The authorities being warned, nothing came of this affair. In June of last year a commercial traveler named Hillaird was locked up by the police of Perigueux upon information that he had threatened to fire upon President Faure. On March 1 of this year three Spaniards and an Italian were arrested on board a railway train at Valence, having no tickets. They said they were going to Lyons to see President Faure, and, as they were armed with daggers or razors, the conclusion was reached that they had formed a conspiracy against the life of the President.

"LONG" AND "SHORT" IN CUSTODY.

The Bold Robbers of Chicago Have Been Arrested at Last.

The "long" and "short" men who have figured so conspicuously in the recent series of daring robberies at Chicago, have been arrested. The "short" man was placed in the sweatbox for six hours at the Central Station. He broke down under the severe examination, and told the police freely of the long series of crimes which have astonished Chicago and the whole country.

He is Douglas Clendenning, called "Clem," and the son of William Clendenning, a Montreal banker who failed a short time ago. The "long" man is said to be "Red" Collins. Clendenning's confession is thought to have been most complete. He not only gave a faithful account of the robberies, but also named his active and silent partners.

Hoarding Gold.

Sub-Treasurer Jordan, of New York City, has privately informed the United States Treasury Department that much of the gold that has been withdrawn from the Treasury reserve through his office has been taken by individuals for hoarding, and he has intimated to the Department that such withdrawals are likely to continue during the summer and fall. This feature of the gold situation gives the Treasury Department much uneasiness.

Columbus, Ohio, Has a Curfew Law.

The Columbus (Ohio) City Council passed the so-called "Curfew" ordinance. It provides that children under fifteen years old, who are found on the streets unaccompanied after 9 p. m., shall be arrested and fined not more than \$5.

Threw Ten Dollars Into the Fire.

One of the watchmen employed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works received his pay envelope last week, containing a crisp, new \$10 note. He didn't open the envelope, however, and when he reached home he turned it over to his wife. The partner of his joys and sorrow lost no time in examining the contents, and for several moments stood admiring the clean bill, which looked as though it had never before been folded. She held the money in one hand and the torn envelope in the other, and then occurred a domestic tragedy. She started to throw the envelope into the open stove, but absent-mindedly forgot which hand it was in. Into the blazing fire went the beautiful note. With a cry of horror the husband sprang forward, as he realized that the labors of a week were vanishing in smoke. Then the wife awoke to a realization of what she had done, and without a moment's hesitation plunged her hand into the fire, drawing forth a charred bit of green paper. There was scarcely an inch of the note left, the rest having been reduced to ashes. But the Government officials at the sub-Treasury thought it was sufficient, and the watchman received for it another new note. The wife is nursing a blistered oad, and the husband will hereafter open the pay envelopes before he reaches home.—Philadelphia Record.

Bunker Hill Day's Double.

Bunker Hill Day has an English double. It is known in England as St. Botolph's Day. Good Botolph was a Saxon saint who helped mariners, his name signifying the boat helper, and founded a monastery at what is now Boston, England, about 654 A. D. Boston is a corruption of Botolphstoun, as the name was officially written until Henry VIII's time. Near Boston, England is a Bunker Hill, so that the conjunction of St. Botolph's Day and Bunker Hill Day is happily Bostonian. St. Botolph's memory is kept alive in Boston, England, in the name of one of the stateliest and most beautiful churches in Great Britain, which lacks but a bishop to be a cathedral.—San Francisco Chronicle.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH

CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for \$8 to \$20 an acre. Plenty of railroads—four of them. No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for FREE pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, AND—All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward pain, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365, New York, for book of Advice.

N. Y. U. 30

OPIMUM and WHISKY habit cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. R. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

"The Best is, Aye, the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

"OLD STATE OF PIKE."

The Home of the Stark Brothers' Nurseries—One of the Biggest Institutions in the World—Its Trade Extends to Nearly Every Civilized Nation on Earth.

St. Louis Republic, January 7, 1893.

One of the largest institutions in this state is the Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards company in Louisiana, Mo., and Rockport, Ill. The trade of the firm extends not only throughout the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary and other foreign countries, but it has a number of customers both in New Zealand and Australia. Fifty years ago there came from Kentucky to Pike county the late Judge Stark, then a young man fresh from Old Hickory's New Orleans campaign. He started the nursery and planted the first grafted orchard in the state, having brought the scions on horseback from Kentucky.

The business has descended from father to son, and is now conducted by the third generation, assisted by the fourth. This firm has more than 100 traveling solicitors, and employs more people in its offices than would be necessary to run a large manufacturing concern. The extensive packing houses of the company are adjacent to the city, connected with the railroads by special tracks. From these packing houses hundreds of carloads of trees are shipped annually. The nursery grounds embrace a number of farms convenient to the city, and even extends to Rockport, Ill., where there is a plant of several million trees.

The peculiarity of the concern is the establishment of large orchards. These orchards in 24 states aggregate nearly 50,000 acres and more than 3,500,000 trees on the partnership plan. The firm is also interested in about as many more trees on the co-operative arrangement. The nurseries have been beneficial not only to their home, but Missouri owes no little of her prestige as a fruit-growing region to the progress and work of development of this firm. The exhibits of this firm, whenever made, attract great attention, and do much to advertise the state. The firm pays large amounts for new varieties of fruit, and conducts the largest business of the kind in America, if not in the world.

Louisiana, Mo., firms have more traveling men upon the road for them than travel out of any other city of the world of its size. This is largely due to the large number of men employed by the Stark Bros. Nurseries, who furnish their men the most complete up-to-date outfit ever issued. They are increasing their force of salesmen daily and room for more.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know? Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have \$50 or \$60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 131 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

SAD, IF TRUE.

Londoners Say the American Girl's Reign is Ended Over There.

Word comes from London, says the *Harper's Weekly*, that the reign of the American girl in Great Britain has ended. The report is that the British damsel has learned her lesson, and has come to be as lively as her American cousin and is a winner once more in the competition between them. If the news is true there will be few mourners. None of the Americans except the ladies immediately concerned have taken any great amount of comfort in our girl's success in London. The American men and the British ladies have been of one mind about it. Both have disapproved. The international marriage has had a certain usefulness in bringing the Americans and the English into closer relations, but the advantages of it have been too one-sided. Nine times out of ten the United States has lost a citizen and England has gained one. It is time for a more equitable arrangement to obtain. Perhaps, if it is true that English women have developed new charms and graces, some of our young men may begin to go a courting beyond the seas. Would it avail them anything? Perhaps so, but that is still to be demonstrated. We have been used to realize that the Englishmen of large matrimonial opportunities are liable to marry American women, but it is still to be shown that an English woman who is in a position to have good offers at home is in any danger at all of marrying out of her own land and into the United States. The English women have not always seemed superlatively attractive to the Englishmen, but hitherto the Englishmen have almost invariably been good enough for the English women.

General Putnam's Duel.

Every schoolboy is familiar with the story of "Putnam and the wolf," but there is another story about the doughty Revolutionary General which is not so well known.

Some four years before the War of Independence, Putnam offended a haughty regular officer (who looked upon the provincials with contempt) by asserting that the latter was as courageous as the former. The dispute ran high, and at length the lieutenant asked scornfully:

"Dare you fight a duel with me?"

"Yea, at any moment," answered the provincial major.

"Then I challenge you," said the lieutenant, "choose your weapons."

"Two kegs of gunpowder—one for you and one for me—are the weapons I choose," said Putnam. "The time, to-morrow morning at sunrise, the distance, ten paces, the method, you sit on one log and I on the other, and a slow fuse attached to each to be lighted; and the one who sits the longest shall be declared the victor."

The lieutenant was annoyed but was compelled to accept the strange conditions. Putman was to furnish the kegs of powder and fuses, and at the appointed time the next morning they were at the designated place.

The combatants seated themselves and the fuses were lighted. As the fire went flashing along, lieutenant became uneasy and turned pale, while the major sat composed and smiling in the presence of the imminent danger.

As the fire drew near the kegs, the lieutenant's courage failed him and he arose and fled, while his antagonist remained seated until the fuse was exhausted. The kegs were filled with onions! The lieutenant almost died of chagrin.

A Wife's Power.

A good wife is to a bad man wisdom, strength, and courage, a bad one is confusion, weakness, and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward propriety which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad influences. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He needs a tranquil home, and especially if he is an intelligent man, with a whole head, he needs its moral force in the conflict of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace and comfort. There his soul renews its strength and goes forth with renewed vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met with bad temper, jealousy and gloom, or assailed with complaints and censure, hope vanishes and he sinks into despair.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Monday, July 27, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
 Tuesday, July 28, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossyville, afternoon until 5 P. M.
 Wednesday, July 29, Dublin township, Neelyton, forenoon 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, forenoon, 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
 Wednesday evening, July 29, and Thursday, July 30, until 4 P. M., Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia.
 Friday, July 31, Springfield township at Meadow Gap forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.
 Friday, July, 31 Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon and evening.
 Saturday, Aug. 1, Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 Tuesday, Aug. 4, Hopewell township at Beaver Station, from 9 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
 Tuesday, Aug. 4, Lincoln township at Entriken from 1. M. until 5 P. M.
 Wednesday, Aug. 5, Penn township at Grafton from 9 A. M. until 10.30 A. M.
 Wednesday, Aug. 5, Walker township at McConnellstown from 1 P. M. until 5 . M.
 Thursday, Aug. 6, Coalmont borough at Coalmont from 10 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
 Friday, Aug. 7, Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Broad Top city and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City from 2 P. M. until 6 . M.
 Saturday, Aug. 8, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
 Tuesday, Aug. 11, West township at Wilson-town, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
 Wednesday, Aug. 12, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace from 7.30 a. m. until 9 a. m.; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a. m. until evening.
 Thursday, Aug. 13, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation from 2 p. m. until 3 p. m.
 Friday, Aug. 14, Spruce Creek township and part of Morris township at Spruce Creek from 7 a. m. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until evening.
 Monday, Aug. 17, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
 Tuesday, Aug. 18, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
 Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.
 Thursday, Aug. 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
 Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.
 Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.
 Monday, Aug. 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.
 Tuesday, Aug. 25, Franklia township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.
 Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.
 Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.
 Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
 Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.
 Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.
 Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
 Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
 Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
 Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
 Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.
 GEO. M. GREEN,
 County Treasurer.
 Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
 Office on Main street.

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Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
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 Easy Payments.

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At \$25.00 Cash, and \$5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or \$20.00 down and \$3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

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GENERAL INSURANCE

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

Reward Offered.

You can have your choice in a pair of our fine line of Dongola or Russet Oxfords as first premium, and a pair of fine Sandals as second premium for the best poetical production of six stanzas (4 lines each) in reference to our shoe store, 402 Penn street. The merits to be decided by three disinterested competent judges, and the poems thus selected will appear in print. All productions must be in by August 1, 12 M., and remain the property of the store. Be sure to sign your name and P. O.

Meanwhile you can see our display of Oxfords in our window, also our Men's \$1.00 shoes that look and wear like a \$1.25 shoe, and our \$4.00 equal to the regular \$5.00 shoe. We are content with a medium profit on the principle of "live and let live."

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(Hazlett Block.)

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OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

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we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

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SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and see.

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When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

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We also handle a full line of

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for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

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